FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SFRY POLICIES ATTACKED, LEADERSHIP SPLIT DENIED

AU270935 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 27 Feb 85

["The Yugoslav Leaders Pursue a Constant Anti-Albanian Policy -- article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 27 (ATA) -- Under the above title, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries today an article which says:

For some months now, an extensive denigrating propaganda campaign towards Albania and the Albanians has been launched in Yugoslavia. Numerous books with accentuated anti-Albanian content are being put to circulation with a great haste. Different leaders as was the latest case with the speech of Millosh Minic in Kosovo, get on tribunes one after another to attack and hit Albania, its internal and foreign policy, its renowned personalities.

The distortions of the history, the Yugoslav political insinuations and demogogical attacks are not new to us. We are used to hear from Belgrade only slanders and insults, curses and threats. We also have it clear that the Yugoslav capital is also the chief misinformation center for our country, the factory which turns out the explanations on the events in Albania and invents the prognosis for its future.

Of this brand is also the zealous anti-Albanian campaign that the Yugoslav leaders have actually launched. Posing as incontestable experts, the revisionist cheiftains of the great Serb chauvinism have began to concoct that allegedly there are splits in the Albanian leadership, there are different currents and viewpoints, that Albania is "opening" and "closing" its doors, that she will go to and fro, and other fantasies of this kind. It is true that the Yugoslav leaders would have liked to see Albania like this, but what they declaim in rallies and newspapers are the most vulgar slanders.

Albania is not Yugoslavia where the different centers of the power and numerous nationalistic clans are devouring one another, where not only in backstage but also openly, the politicians, according to their tendencies and interests, hurry to link someone with the Americans and someone with the Russians, someone with the devil and someone with his son. The Yugoslav Titoites, just like other times, have spear-headed their attacks against Comrade Enver Hoxha, his person and deed. But the figure of Enver Hoxha is very lofty and the Titoite assaults are vile and vulgar to defile it.

The endevours to cause splits in the Albanian leadership by insinuating that there are two lines in it, have neither succeeded nor will ever succeed. In Albania there is no split either in the leadership, in the party or in the people. There are no political and ideological currents and fractions, are no quarrels among the generations, and there is no struggle for power either, as it happens in Yugoslavia. We have a strong Marxist-Leninist unity, a continuity in line and actions, there is one ideology and one policy, one mentality and one social psychology. The Albanian leadership and Comrade Enver Hoxha are one and indivisible, the line of the party is not seaparated from his teachings and leadership. There are and can be no changes in the policy in Albania because our country is led by a Marxist-Leninist line, elaborated by the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. This Marxist-Leninist line represents the interests of the revolution, the homeland and socialism. The entire party, the leadership and all the people are united round it. Only the enemies of the party may not be on this line, but they have no room either in the leadership or in the party.

Mehmet Shehu, secret agent of the Americans, Soviets and Yugoslavia managed to insinuate into the Albanian leadership. But he could neither disrort the Marxist-Leninist line of the party nor change it. He was liquidated because he met with the unbreakable unity of the party with the people. The story on Mehmet Shehu's case has been described at length in all its aspects in the already known book by Comrade Enver Hoxha "The Titoites". Apart from a provocative and diversionist character, the writing and speeches of the Yugoslav leaders such as that recently held by Milos Minic in Kosovo, testify to the fact that in regard to Albania they continue to adopt completely anti-Albanian stands. It seems as if they deliberately work to worsen even more the atmosphere of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations.

Yugoslavia continues to harp on the same old tune that allegedly Albania and the Albanian leadership are responsible for the state of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations. But the opposite is true. The exacerbations and tension in these relations have been a result of the Yugoslav policy towards Albania, which has been characterized by a hostile stand, by the efforts to liquidate Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation.

This policy has given birth to those conflicts and contradictions between our two countries, which are known to everyone. These contradictions have not to do with particular, partial problems, they are not questions of persons either. The Party of Labour of Albania has criticized and criticizes the Yugoslav revisionism for its sinister, under-mining and diversionist role it has played in the worker and revolutionary world movement, for that unvercover activity conducted against the peoples and our country in particular, to the benefit of imperialism and reaction. It has not done this beginning from 1948-1949 or from 1950, as it is claimed by those Yugoslav leaders, who manipulate the facts according to their political interests of the day, but since the time we came in contact with them, since the first days of the national liberation war. The Albanian communists did not wait for the Information Bureau or somebody else to instruct them to oppose the chauvinist aims and the antiMarxist activities of Tito and his disciplies. To this testify the documents, testifies the entire history of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations which have been presented with scientific clarity and truthfulness in the book "The Titoites" and the other books by Comrade Enver Hoxha.

We have had and have profound political contradictions with the Yugoslavs, which have been experienced and felt by all in Albania because they have to do with the most sacred question of our people, with the fates of their freedom and independence, with the cause of socialism. The Yugoslav policy has been constant in its aims to gobble up Albania. And this has not been only an idea or desire of some persons, or of a set political group but a concrete activity, carried out by the government and party organs, raised to the level of a state ideology. The efforts to turn Albania into a seventh republic of Yugoslavia have not been a product of literary fantasy. Until now we have not seen anyone in Yugoslavia to condemn these "fantasies" to to detach himself from them.

They in Yugoslavia say in words that they recognize the independence of Albania, but in practice they have never thought of how to establish with it relations as among equal states, to apply towards it the principles of non-interference in the home affairs and good neighbourliness. All the books with Albanian topics which are appearing in plenty in Yugoslavia at present quite openly and with no kind of diplomacy, continue to cry for Koci Xoxe and the other traitors who sacrificed themselves in their attempts to realize the Yugoslavia annexationist plans.

Only a chauvinistic blindness or the desire to follow the same road may lead it to that the intereferences and diversionist plans towards Albania, which constitute blots of shame for the history of a country, be presented as gestures of (?knighthood) towards another country.

The stand of Belgrade towards the Albanians of Yugoslavia has also influenced and influences directly the relations between the two countries. It has influenced and influences them not because we have territorial claims, or because we have wanted to have "big Albania", as they in Belgrade slander, but because in Kosovo and other regions where the Albanians live, Yugoslavia pursues an ultra chauvinistic policy, exerts a national oppression that can rarely be seen in any other country, an unprecedented persecution of the historic traditions and the Albanian culture, a brutal denial of the national identity of this population. The inquisition trials continue uninterruptedly in Kosovo, thousands of boys are girls and tortured and languish in jails. Unemployment is rampant. According to the official data the number of unemployed in Kosovo amounts to 100,000. In Macedonia the schools for the Albanians to attend studies in their language are closed and they are forced through violence to emmigrate to Turkey. Meanwhile, the Albanians in Montenegro are deprived even of those few rights they enjoyed before.

The fault for the arisen situation does not lie with Albania and the Albanians, but with the leaders of Yugoslavia, their chauvinistic policy, the concepts they are guided by and the old colonialist methods they apply. The grave situation in Kosovo is a direct result of an erroneus national policy, of an accentuated economic backwardness, of treating the Albanians as second and third rate citizens.

The Serb and Macedonian chauvinists may boast of being internationalists, but this is false. Not only that no kind of internationalism exists in Yugoslavia, but there does not exist even the slightest political realism. As for their number the Albanians hold the third place, following the Serbs and Croatians. But they in Yugoslavia have never thought of coexisting with them as with the other nations, that the problems of Yugoslavia cannot be solved by ignoring and combating the Albanians, that its stability and prosperity may be guaranteed only if complete equality among nations that compose it may be established, if the mutual respect and the same rights and duties to all are guaranteed.

Moreover, a general attack has begun now in Yugoslavia against the autonomy of Kosovo and the rights that the Yugoslav constitution on 1974 granted to the Albanians of Macedonia and Montenegro. The assemblies of Serbia are adopting one after another new laws and rules which are turning Kosovo into a mere circle of Serbia, as it was in the time of Rankovic.

The great Serbs think that they will break down the indignation and resistance of the Albanians towards this repressive and denationalizing policy by accusing them as irredentists. But what does this irredentism consist of? Perhaps because they are asking for the rights granted by the constitution? Why do they ask to be equal citizens? Irredentists are named also these scores of thousands of Albanians that are plundered and expelled from their territories and who, in order to earn their daily bread, are forced to emigrate in Europe. No, they are not irredentists, but patriots of their country who ask for equality and justice.

Recently, we have not dwelt long on Kosovo and the Albanians of Yugoslavia. We have acted like this not because we have not had what to say, but because we have thought that the Yugoslav leaders will reflect and take a correct road for the solution of the problem that preoccupy Kosovo. In this regard we abide by what Comrade Enver Hoxha has declared at the 8th congress that "only a solution of the national question which is well considered by the two sides without passion, a solution which is accepted and approved by the people of Kosovo, can eliminate this very complicated situation which has been created not by the people of Kosovo, but by great-Serb Chauvinism".

Time is proving more and more that our judgements and thoughts on this problem have been correct. Kosovo can not be calmed through violence, oppression and attacks. The denationalizing measures lead to a greater aggravation of the existing conflicts. In expressing the truth about the situation in Kosovo we do not proceed from nationalist concepts, as those in Belgrade continuously insinuate. No propaganda, no slander and no lie can denigrate Albania, or charge it with things it is not responsible of. But those in Belgrade must not think that we will renounce the accomplishment of our tasks just because of their slandering attacks. As Albanians, as communists, as free and progressive people we will never reconcile ourselves with the oppression and denationalization exercised against our brothers in Kosovo, Macedonia, and Montenegro. We have defended and will defend them when they are tortured and persecuted, when they are denied of the national and democratic rights they must enjoy.

The Yugoslav policy towards our country, as it is also proved by its recent actions, has shown a constant perference for the provocative and diversionist methods, but this is not and cannot be the road to normalize the relations and establish the good neighbourliness between the two countries. The titoties can continue on their road, this is their business. As we have told them in the past, we say them now, too, that in Albania these methods have not and will never have success. The Albanian people, led by their Party of Labour with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, advance steadily on the road of freedom and socialism, a road they chose through national liberation war and which they have defended and will always defend with determination and heroism.

PARTY DAILY OPENS SERIES ON ENERGY PRODUCTION

AU261105 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 21 February carries on page 1 and 2, the 2,500-word text of an interview with Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, with representatives of the Bulgarian media. The interview is followed by the following editorial note:

"Beginning today RABOTNICHESKO DELO's editoral board is opening a temporary correspondents' center on building projects of the largest power supply plants. Over several months we will observe the construction and exploitation of the largest electric power plants in our country. The attention devoted to these problems is understandable. This year's winter has caused temporary difficulties for the population.

"Expansion and modernization work, as well as intensive building work is being accomplished today on many of our power supply projects. How fast is this construction and modernization work proceeding? Is this speed adequate to the needs of our national economy? Are there people who fail to full their obligations toward these needs, and if so, what is the reason for these failures? In our reports we will not only set forth the problems, but we will identify those who are guilty of delays in this sector.

"Our inspections will concentrate on the accomplishment of construction and assembly work, on the question of whether labor and technological discipline is being observed, and on the obstacles preventing the acceleration of construction. In doing so, our newspaper will rely on a wide circle of workers, specialists, managers, and representatives of social organizations. We are awaiting specific recommendations and proposals pertaining to his subject from all those who are responsible for the building projects."

ATANASOV BRIEFS POLISH GROUP ON PLENUM TASKS

AU262053 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Comrade Georgi Atanasov has received a Polish delegation headed by Andrzej Ornat, minister of questions of youth [title as heard]. The guests were briefed on the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and on the tasks stemming from the February BCP Central Committee Plenum. The meeting was attended by Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, and by Wladyslaw Naperaj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic to Bulgaria.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN KARAMANEV RECEIVED IN HAVANA

For Havana coverage of the visit to Cuba by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, see the Cuba section of the 27 February Latin American DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA

For Addid Ababa reportage on the visit to Ethiopia of a delegation led by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front, to attend the sixth joint Ethiopian-Bulgarian Cooperation Commission meeting, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 27 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

37TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY HONORED

Leaders Attend Rally

LD252341 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The celebrations of the 37th anniversary of Victorious February culminated with a festive rally of the working people and youth of the capital city and the Central Bohemia Region held in the Palace of Culture in Prague this afternoon. It was organized by the CPCZ Central Committee, the city committee of the party in Prague, the Central Bohemia Region CPCZ Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak SR and the Czech SR, the Federal and Czech Government, the local committees of the National Front in Prague, and the Central Bohemia Region Committee of the National Front. Attending the rally were working people from enterprises, plants, offices, scientific-research institutes, schools, and members of the Union of Socialist Youth and the Pioneer Organization.

Thunderous applause welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee: Karel Hoffmann, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee: Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova; Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ; and other personages of our political and public life.

Also present were diplomats of the socialist countries and representatives of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the Ministry of National Defense of Czechoslovakia and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR.

The festive address was delivered by Comrade Josef Kempny.

Kempny Gives Speech

LD252317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1455 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Address by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, at a celebration rally to mark the 37th anniversary of "Victorious February 1948" at the Palace of Culture in Prague]

[Text] Esteemed comrade general secretary of the CPCZ and president of the CSSR, esteemed comrades, dear guests: It is in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of our party that we meet each year to jointly celebrate the victory of the working people over the reaction in February 1948. This year, the February anniversary has a special character. It is a part of the celebrations commemorating the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army 40 years ago. We are profoundly aware of the historical link between May 1945 and February 1948. Since the time when our people linked their fates with socialism, with the first socialist country of the world, their security and perspectives have been fundamentally changed. With the passing of time, we have been able to see more and more clearly the entire stream of the revolutionary transformations, from the Slovak national uprising, the May uprising of the Czech people, the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, to February 1948, and up to the present day.

It is in these peak events that the specific nature of the historical period through which the development of our society is passing is mirrored. It is in these connections that the significance of education by history emerges clearly. It is important to transmit these experiences, gained in difficult times, particularly to the young generation. Today's middle and young generations experience them only second hand. That is why it is so important that they accept this historical experience as part of the spiritual wealth of our society, that they draw wisdom and strength from it for their new creative social activity.

This guideline of revolutionary thinking was expressed at the 16th party congress by Comrade Gustav Husak as follows: The lesson taught by the past stems from the scientific principles of Marxism-Leninism and fills us with unshakable faith in the victory of our ideals. We are thinking of the future and we are creating it. To learn from history and to progress toward higher and higher aims of the new society -- this is the profound scientific principle we observe in building our socialist homeland.

Comrades, the dramatic days of February, what preceded and followed them, are something which we will continue to return to. We cannot fully understand a truly great historical event if we assess it in isolation and independently of other historical circumstances. The course and result of the February struggle was also influenced by the whole preceding social development in our country. It took place under completely changed relations between class forces in Europe and the world. We are proud that our people came through this very difficult ordeal honorably and contributed both at home and abroad to the victory over fascism.

In the difficult fight for our very national existence, every class, political party, and movement underwent a difficult ordeal. It is no exaggeration to say that they had to show through this ordeal their true attitudes toward the national and social destiny of the people. The bourgeoisie totally failed in this ordeal as a class. The Czech and Slovak people became convinced through their own bitter experience that the postwar arrangement of society could no longer be linked to the capitalist order. We are proud that our Communist Party consistently stood for the cause of progress, expressing the interests of the Czechoslovak people and their aspirations. It remained faithful to them during the most difficult times for our nations. Communists were an example and the leading force in the uncompromising fight against fascism. The party was always firmly linked with the working class and the working people. It is in this that its insuperable strength has been, still is, and will continue to be based. From the very beginning the party linked its active antifascist fight with the struggle for revolutionary political and social changes. It placed itself at the head of a broadly-based national front for the fulfillment of these goals. It guided the working people and the broad strata of the people successfully in the national liberation struggle and in all further developments of our society.

The CPSL fulfilled its historic mission in this fight, too. In cooperation with the Moscow leadership of the CPCZ, it placed itself at the head of preparations for the armed uprising in Slovakia. The Slovak national uprising became a milestone in the national liberation movement. The revolutionary changes carried out in the insurgent territory were the precursors of the new state and political order of our Republic. The antifascist fight culminated successfully in the May uprising of the Czech people. The mass participation of the population and, in particular, the marked influence of the Czech working class in the uprising had their effect on further strengthening the national and democratic revolution and of its social content throughout our country. The massive antifascist and democratic liberation uprising of the Czech and Slovak people meant the accession of people's power, which fought for a more just solution to social relations and relations between nationalities in the joint Czechoslovak state.

Even before the Soviet Army brought about the culmination of the victory of fascism, a popular democratic program -- the Kosice government program -- was drawn up, which created the basic political and legal framework for the revolutionary acts the liberated people carried out. The many years of struggle by the Communist Party for a reliable foreign policy orientation were successfully concluded. The policy of close, comprehensive cooperation between our Republic and the Soviet Union was definitively established. The historic turning point was expressed by Comrade Klement Gottwald with these words: The former governing clique lost forever the right to speak on behalf of the nation and the state, to conduct the affairs of the nation and state, and this right was transferred to our community of working people in the towns and in the countryside.

Comrades, in the liberated republic our Communist Party won ever greater support from the working people for its policy. It created conditions for implementing the democratic will of the people. It maintained the political initiative in the National Front, in parliament, and in the government. It mobilized the working people in the towns and the countryside and prepared them well for the crucial confrontation with the bourgeoisie. Czech and Slovak forces of reaction, supported from abroad, began once again to rear their heads and undermine and threaten the revolutionary achievements of the people. At the end of 1947 a fundamental battle took place with the antipopular forces in Slovakia. The right tried to use its standing to save the position of the Slovak bourgeoisie and the reactionary clergy, smash the National Front, and form an alliance with the anticommunist bloc.

Slovak Communists were able to mobilize the working people and fend off that counterrevolutionary attack. At congresses of workers councils and peasants' commissions, at conferences of Slovak trade unions, they demonstrated their determined will to finally do away with Ludakism and prepare the popular democratic path to socialism. In this way the right-wing's positions throughout our state were tangibly eroded.

It clearly emerged in February 1948 that the forces of the conscious and united people, led by the revolutionary Communist Party, were invincible. The unity and will of the working class and all working people demonstrated this by the resolute manifestation of the congress of the workers' councils, as well as during the manifestation's strike.

The role of the People's Militia is and always will be connected with our victorious revolution in February 1948. The People's Militia protected the interests of the working class and working people with arms. The attempt of the forces of reaction to create a counterrevolutionary putsch ended in a political and moral fiasco. Political power was transferred definitely and fully to the hands of the working class and the working people.

Comrades, it has been proven also in our conditions that socialist revolution cannot win by change or by outside influence. What was confirmed was Lenin's truth, namely that revolutions stem from objectively ripened crises and historical turning points. If anything was brought in from outside, it was the attempts of foreign reaction to interfere in our affairs, its attempts to violently change the ratio of forces in our country. The political situation, however, changed in such a way that neither the external counterrevolution nor the counterrevolution at home could succeed. It was shown -- and it is a well-tested truth -- that every success of a revolutionary process evokes attempts at retaliation from world reaction. It has always been so, during all the popular revolutionary manifestations from the Great October Revolution onward. It was so in our country in February; it is so in Nicaragua today and elsewhere in the world; it has been so up to the present times.

The February victory of the working people and the entire process of transforming a national and democratic revolution into a socialist revolution demonstrated the international validity and full viability of Marxism-Leninism.

Lenin's prophecy -- that in a state where the bourgeoisie is incapable of putting up fierce resistance, the power of the people will assert itself without bloodshed, which bloodshed was forced upon the Bolsheviks by Kerenskiy and the imperialists -- has come true. Victorious February has contributed to the treasury of world revolutionary experiences by giving an example of an accomplisehd socialist revolution in which the class struggle, under the leadership of the Communist Party, can be decided under favorable internal and international conditions by a resolute popular manifestation. The political system, which was being born gradually in our country, was a form of dictatorship of the proletariat and cannot progress otherwise because no one other than the proletariat is capable of breaking the resistance of the capitalist classes, and it is impossible to achieve this in any other way. End of Lenin's quote.

In our country, too, the dictatorship of the proletariat has become the revolutionary response to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie: it has protected and developed the achievements of the revolution and broken the resistance of its enemies; it has become a broad-based democracy for the decisive majority of the people; it has made it possible to develop the revolution's strength and implement this strength in creative activity in the interests of all working people.

Comrades, Victorious February has accelerated the revolutionary course of our society. It opened the way for the nations of Czechoslovakia to build socialism. After the victorious revolution, people's power consolidated itself and developed under the leadership of the party in all spheres of social life. The memorable Ninth CPCZ Congress in 1949 determined the general line for the building of socialism in our country.

In a historically short time, our people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, have carried out the great feat of profound political, socioeconomic, and cultural change. The socialist social order in Czechoslovakia has become a reality. The results achieved created the conditions for formulating a new long-term program for the comprehensive development of socialism in the sixties. This called for the application of all our accumulated experience and for the new tasks to be tackled in a creative way. We did not always succeed. Frequently, difficult problems were evaded and their solution was postponed. In this way, scope was gradually found for revisionist, opportunist, and antisocialist forces. Toward the end of the sixties, an increasingly dangerous crisis situation was coming to a head. The revolutionary achievements had become the subject of demagogic attacks, and fundamental political and social values fought for in many years of struggle were in jeopardy. Under the pressure of the right wing, which was supported in every way from outside, our social development was diverging from socialism. That is why we value all the more the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which created the basic conditions for the healthy forces in the party and in society to develop and wage a victorious political struggle against counterrevolution.

A crucial turning point was the accession of the new party leadership headed by Comrade Gustav Husak. Under his leadership the party built itself on the legacy of Victorious February and the general line of the Ninth CPCZ Congress and began to fulfill its mission with new creative acts. An important role at that time was played by the documents titled "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress, and the Resolutions on Topical Questions of Party Unity." In these documents the Central Committee analyzed the causes of the crisis and pointed out the way for constructively solving the new and great tasks which building socialism presents. It was shown clearly that the proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and the legacy of revolutionary and internationalist traditions form the inviolable basis of the strength of our party. Any erosion of these leaves the way clear for the forces of reaction and threatens the revolutionary achievements and the people's efforts for construction.

After the new leadership guided the party and society out of its deep and dangerous crisis, the construction of socialism began to develop rapidly. Practise has again confirmed Lenin's idea that a counterrevolutionary attempt which ends in defeat in fact accelerates the revolutionary process. At its 14th congress, the party prepared the strategy of the construction of advanced socialist society in our country. In carrying out this strategy we apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism in the conditions of our state.

In the period since the great days of May and since the February victory, the working people of our country, led by the party, have done a lot of work. The work potential of our society is being incessantly modernized and expanded. Extending the material basis ensures high living standards for the people. The federal organization of the state has created advantageous prerequisites for developing our fraternal nations and all nationalities living in our country. Our people find every day that the policy of the party agrees with their interests. The socialist social system creates ample scope for applying democratic rights and for an unprecedented development of material standards, education, and culture. Results achieved in this way convincingly refute one of the chief theses of the enemy propaganda, which is that the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution does not apply to industrially advanced countries. Our Communist Party has demonstrated great competence in leading Czechoslovak socialist society. Inseparably connected with the people, our Communist Party carried out great social transformations in the interests of and through the people.

Comrades, this year the effort of the working people to fulfill the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress will end. Successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the creation of a favorable economic environment for starting the next 5-year plan is now being determined. In the last 2 years, thanks to the concentrated effort of party and state bodies and thanks to the initiative of work collectives, it has been possible to renew the dynamic development of the national economy. This optimistic trend must be consolidated; it is necessary to use it to further economic growth. At every place of work we must soberly evaluate successes and clearly perceive that which still remains unresolved; we must set for ourselves ever more demanding tasks. We still have considerable reserves in economic construction. For this reason, we are everywhere progressing so that our work and present plans will create the best possible conditions for the further comprehensive development of our society. The logically growing needs of our society demand new approaches, new methods of work, and new forms of organization. We are intensifying the national economy and making efforts to accelerate the application of scientific and technological developments in production, we are raising standards concerning the quality of all work, and we are requiring higher standards in management. Owing to its scope and importance, intensification and the tasks connected with it can be easily compared with the industrialization of industry and the collectivization of agriculture in the post-February period. However, this is the only course forward -- the course of constructing an advanced socialist society.

The effort to achieve a turning point in intensifying the national economy is inseparably connected with new ways of thinking and behavior by the people. It requires a further deepening of socialist democracy, increased activities by labor collectives, and the support and use of working people's initiative.

Several days ago, the party Central Committee Presidium, together with the Government of the CSSR and the Central Council of Trade Unions, discussed the first results of the current year. They highly praised the devotion and initiative of the overwhelming majority of the working people in overcoming the difficulties of this year's exceptionally hard winter and the efforts of labor collectives which are currently coming forward with new proposals and pledges. In the knowledge and experience of the working people our society has an inexhaustible source of creative energy not blocked by obstacles.

That is why we voice the conviction that the tasks of the current year -- the final year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan -- will be honorably fulfilled and a resolute beginning to the next period of building an advanced socialist society in our country will be prepared.

Comrades, the February victory of the working people radically solved not only the political problems of the time, but also started the process of constant social renewal. In order to fulfill their vanguard role, the Communists must constantly develop the theory of social development and perfect political practice. The leading role of the party is in the science and art of revolutionary creation. The times in which we live are filled with new, powerful forces of historical significance. They are times of social and national liberation revolutions; times when the danger of a great destructive war has grown exceptionally large; times of hard struggle for peace and a halt to the arms race, for secure coexistence and cooperation between peoples; times when further global problems of safeguarding fuel and raw material natural resources and renewing the balance between civilization and the environment have come to a head; and times of scientific-technological revolution and the birth of new methods of production, which will in the long run influence life in every way.

It is in the conditions of the current scientific-technological revolution that the struggle between socialism and capitalism is coming to a head. The sphere of factors which will determine the result of this struggle are constantly widening. Scientific-technological progress is one significant field within this sphere while the struggle for higher productivity in social work is another. Our society has reached the degree of development when one must concentrate on aims which are much more demanding than in the past. While doing so, we depend not only on escalating our own effort, but, above all, on the joint forces of the socialist community. It is only in this context that our joint struggle can bring the best possible results.

If we are to concentrate on the most important things, it is necessary to accelerate, in particular, the implementation of scientific and technological development. Our party believes that the social role of science is increasing markedly. It is having an ever greater influence not only on production, but on all aspects of public life. At the 16th party congress, Comrade Gustav Husak described this as a revolutionary task for all of society. We must assimilate much more quickly and resolutely the latest scientific and technical developments and at the same time make full use of the people's initiative. If we are to turn our attention to economic matters, to modern production methods, and to creating the material infrastructure to match the high demands of developed socialism, we must also bring to mind the considerable tasks of our social policy.

Our society, like the other societies of real socialism, will continue to promote further rapprochement between social classes, increased unity among our nations, further development of social justice, and higher levels of guarantees and prospects for our life. The lasting aim of our society is the comprehensive development of all of its members. Every stage of socialist construction raises the goals which we have set for the development of creative potential, of political and work activity, and of the personal contentment of our people.

Our party is beginning preparations for its 17th congress. To progress we must build developed socialism and further improve it. We are convinced that the coming years will see worthy progress along the revolutionary path embarked upon in Victorious February.

Comrades, the enormous goal of building a developed socialist society, which has become for all time our practical policy, requires peace. Socialism is inherently linked with peace. It is the current peak of our historic creative activity and places the vital interests of the working man at the top of its priorities.

We do not therefore defend only our own interests, we also support other generally democratic and human demands that are being made by working people the world over. We appreciate fully what burdens the nations of the world must bear because of the arms race. For this reason, decisively ending the nuclear arms race and preventing the nuclear militarization of space are of truly vital interest to the whole world.

It has justly been recalled several times that the enormous arms expenditures should be devoted to other, constructive solutions to the many problems facing mankind at present. The peoples will not forget the horrors of World War II and the enormous sacrifices they had to bear to break the dark forces of fascism. Our peoples, who live in such an exposed part of Europe, realize this with particular urgency. That is why we cannot silently ignore the provocative attempts of some in the West to also question the results of the antifascist struggle and the postwar political arrangement in Europe. Any attempts to revise the postwar frontiers or gain political revenge will meet with most resolute opposition from us.

The socialist community, headed by the USSR, is relentlessly seeking ways to avert war, end the arms race, and lower the threshold of the military balance. Many times our countries have declared their willingness to reduce armaments radically, even up to the complete exclusion of military force from international relations. We expect the other side to also approach the talks with an honest desire to achieve realistic progress in this direction. We are aware of the enormity of the efforts exerted in this direction by the USSR. It is the most powerful force for world peace, keeping in check aggressive strivings, tirelessly working to turn the will of the peoples against war and for lasting peace. Together with the other countries of the socialist community, we are standing alongside the USSR in its peace-creating initiative. All the modern history of our peoples bears witness to the fact that it is only thanks to the USSR that we won freedom, opposed counterrevolution, and preserved the sovereignty of our socialist state.

Life itself has confirmed the wisdom of Gottwald's slogan: With the USSR forever!

We are linked with the Soviet state and the Soviet people by the efforts to realize the ideals of communism, to safeguard world peace, and to enrich human life. We are successfully developing cooperation in science and technology, in economics, and in culture. We are a firm link in the Warsaw Pact. As much as possible we are striving to contribute toward joint, even more efficient resolution of problems concerning the needs of our peoples. Accordingly, we cooperate with the other countries of the socialist community. In mutual understanding and in joining our forces and resources, we can now solve tasks which are increasingly more demanding in character and which are of high scientific-technological and industrial complexity. Each year brings new evidence of the viability of international socialist cooperation and its increasingly broader possibilities.

Comrades, if we look behind, we see a picture of truly great results. It is an accomplishment of the people, freed from exploitation and united by great ideals, an expression of their indestructible creative energy. We feel justified in saying that the Communist Party is fulfilling its duty toward the people of the country. It points the way to the constant development of society, the growth of material and cultural wealth, and the improvement of living conditions. The needs of the people, however, do not remain static. They develop constantly, acquiring many different forms. The leading activity of the party, too, embracing all the facets of social life, is becoming increasingly more demanding. This lesson, taught by history, helps us move forward with greater certainty, without detours and delays. Comrade Gustav Husak said that we find in the revolutionary heritage of the past instruction and strength for further progress.

Just as today we justly praise the historical role and significance of the struggle during which the foundations and departure points for our present were laid, future generations will return to our struggle, drawing inspiration from them for the future. It is in this fact that the continuity of the struggle for fulfilling the great Communist perspectives is anchored, said Comrade Husak.

Our present life, comrades, exemplifies the results of the entire, long struggle for national and social progress. It rests on the achievements of the revolutionary generations of the past and is being cultivated by the creative work of current generations. As a political party, we are proud of this work. We respect the trust of the workers, agricultural workers, and intelligentsia, and we give assurance that the Communist vanguard of our country will not betray this trust. [applause]

The red banner of struggle and progress, under which the party waged its struggle for a just world, a banner which unfolded over the events of February 1949, continues to lead us. The tasks we face are not easy ones and will require all our effort. The unity of the party and people and loyalty to the revolutionary teachings of Marxiam-Leninism are guarantees of further victories.

Long live our working class and working people!

Long live the leading force in our country -- the CPCZ! [applause]

Long live the USSR and the socialist community as the chief guarantors of peace!

Long live peace!

Bratislava Rally

LD260001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] A rally to mark the 37th anniversary of Victorious February was held this afternoon also by the working people and youth of the Slovak capital and the West Slovak region in Bratislava. Present at the rally were Comrades Jozef Lenart, Peter Colotka, Miloslav Hruskovic and other representatives. Comrade Viliam Salgovic underlined in his speech the permanent validity of the revolutionary heritage of the February victory of the Czechoslovak working people for our socialist present and future.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES PRAGUE INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

AU261045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Feb 85 p 2

[From the Speech by Comrade Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, given on 19 February in Roztez Castle near Kutna Hora at the opening of the 2-day international symposium commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birth of Egon Ervin Kisch, revolutionary writer and journalist: "Uncompromising Fighter for Socialism and Peace"]

[Excerpts] It is startling that the STERN magazine in the FRG regularly offers a journalistic prize connected with Kisch's name. The prize rewards publicists who attack all that used to be sacred to Kisch. It would seem that there can be no greater paradox. This is an obvious sacrilege of Kisch's memory. But, obviously, it is a deliberate move.

The fact is that Kisch was one of the most renowned journalists of the first half of our century; he won world fame particularly by his resolute and bold opposition to fascism. He was one of the very first prisoners of fascist Germany; he fought with the Spanish Republicans; and his name became the symbol of resistance against fascism, against the war-makers. Why not deceive the ignorant? Why not warm oneself at someone else's fire? Why not appropriate something to impress the ranks of progressive-minded people?

After all, these practices are being used with increasing frequency by the bourgeois propaganda. Let us recall, for instance, its touching concern about the alleged improvement of socialism in our country toward the end of the sixties, or in the PPR at the beginning of the eighties. Was it not Mr. Brzezinski who advised us repeatedly to adopt the "authentic" Marx? And did not the Vatican, too, pray for the success of the "Prague Spring"? But in fact, Marx pointed out in "Das Kapital" that the bourgeoisie must be built on lies, because the very essence of the economic system of capitalism contains the need to conceal the functions of capital, which bleeds hired labor so as to produce surplus value with the pretense of allegedly being the workers' breadgiver and provider. The main task of the vulgar bourgeois economy has always been to present capital as the greatest benefactor of the society.

How could we be surprised by the U.S. President's demand a few days ago that Congress further increase assistance to the murderers of Nicaragua's children and peaceful citizens, all in the name of "democracy and freedom?" The citizens of Nicaragua, whose sovereignty is being threatened by the United States, are for him the enemies of freedom and democracy; and the terrorists and bandits being taught by the CIA to murder them are for him "fighters for freedom and democracy" -- they are his "brothers," as he stated. According to the U.S. President -- and he also emphasized this in his State of the Union address -- the United States has been called (obviously by providence) to protect freedom and democracy" "everywhere in the world." This thesis is usually cited in connection with the alleged "Soviet threat" and the "threat of communism" -- a myth which has been taken to the very last letter and punctuation mark from the Hitlerite propaganda arsenal.

But are these mere declarations? Has the United States not demonstrated, time and again, and especially ruthlessly and cruelly in Vietnam, how it understands these declarations in practice? Slogans about the U.S. "mission" and the lie about the "Soviet threat" and the "threat of communism" go hand-in-hand with the defense budget increases, with the tests and deployment of new arms intended to annihilate whole nations, with the strengthening presence of U.S. military units in various parts of the world, with the establishment of special task forces for dealing with emergency situations, and so forth. The slogans about freedom and democracy and the anti-Soviet and anticommunist lies are meant to justify the policy of neocolonialism and the effort to retaliate for the revolutionary changes which have taken place since World War II in countries where the people have drawn conclusions from their experience with fascism and have decided to take the road of socialism.

We cannot ignore this propaganda. To do so would be dangerous also because recently we have been able to witness how the revanchists especially have been concentrating on the phrases and lies of this propaganda -- the revanchists who refuse to reconcile themselves at any price with the state borders anchored in Europe after the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, and who believe that they will realize their notions of a Greater Germany in some new form in the future "free Europe," a Europe in which they leave no place for socialism.

Forty years have passed since the end of World War II, the most terrible war mankind has ever known.

And the heirs of those who unleashed it hoping to thereby settle accounts with the Soviet Union and the revolutionary workers movement obviously believe that the peoples have already forgotten who is to blame for it; that events which determined the course of the war have already been forgotten; and that Europe no longer remembers to whom it owes its continuing existence and who broke the back of the fascist beast, thus saving mankind from slavery and barbarism.

Today there is no task more important than firmly containing the most reactionary forces who refuse to accept world revolutionary and progressive development and who, in the interests of renewing their power, are preparing a new war which, considering modern means of warfare, would bring mankind to perdition. We know that we can scarcely ward off the war organizers by peace propaganda alone. But mankind has at its disposal a power that can truly paralyze the aggressors' efforts. The most significant means to this end is the broad unity of all currents of the anti-imperialist front, led by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. Consolidation of this unity directly depends on recognition of the acute danger posed by contemporary imperialism, particularly by the expansiveness of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which is served by many concemporary political representatives of the imperialist reaction. It also depends on our understanding the imperative need for all the steps that must be taken in order to consolidate peace and establish real conditions to prevent military confrontation and ensure the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

And herein also lies our responsibilities which must also be realized by our publicists and the entire ideological front.

SYRIAN MINISTER ARRIVES TO IMPLEMENT AGREEMENT

LD261857 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban met in Prague today Riyad Baghdadi, minister of construction of the Syrian Arab Republic, who has arrived in Czechoslovakia to implement the agreement on increasing trade signed by Minister Urban in Damascus last week.

The two ministers discussed the possibilities for exporting Czechoslovak engineering equipment, for example, trucks, road and building machinery, and tractors to the Syrian Arab Republic, with a simultaneous increase of imports from Syria.

DEFENSE MINISTER VACLAVIK ISSUES ORDER OF DAY

AU251406 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Feb 85 p 2

[CTK report: "From the Order of the CSSR Minister of National Defense; Ready to Defend the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Prague -- During the memorable days of February 1948 37 years ago, the workers class, in union with the other working people under the CPCZ's leadership, warded off the attempt of the bourgeois reaction to stage a counterrevolutionary putsch and frustrated its plans for a return to capitalist rule. It thus victoriously culminated its many years of struggle to overthrow the capitalist system in our country.

The February victory strengthened Czechoslovakia's international position and the position of world socialism.

It affirmed the correct nature of our state's foreign-political orientation toward consolidating friendship and cooperation with the USSR. Enthronement of the power of the workers class was also a watershed event in the buildup of the Czechoslovak People's Army. Thanks to the permanent care of the CPCZ, it was gradually built as a comprehensively prepared, contemporary socialist army, devoted to the party and the people and equipped with modern arms and technology; and it became a firm link in the defense union of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states. In building the Czechoslovak People's Army [CPA] and in enhancing its combat strength, lasting support was provided by the rich experience and selfless assistance of the Soviet Army, with which the CPA is united by the firm ties of combat friendship. Together with the Soviet Army, we are recalling these days the heroic combat road it has traversed during the 67 years since its birth.

The working people of our fatherland and, together with them the members of the Army, are striving by their devoted work to successfully fulfill the program adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. Together with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, our country is working for international detente and the development of peaceful cooperation between all states. But we have not lost sight of the fact that the reactionary forces of imperialism, particularly the NATO states with the United States at the head, are continuing their dangerous preparations for aggression. Being aware of this fact, we will continue to resolutely oppose, together with the states of the socialist community, efforts to disrupt the military equilibrium in favor of imperialism.

We will constantly enhance the ideological firmness, political vigilance, combat and mobilization preparedness, and constant readiness of the CPA to reliably defend our socialist fatherland.

OBSTACLES HAMPERING PRC ECONOMIC REFORMS OUTLINED

AU261112 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 85 p 4

[CTK Beijing dispatch: "Obstacles in Developing Industry; the All-Chinese Conference on Tasks and Trends in the Economy"]

[Text] The all-Chinese conference in Tianjin, convened by the PRC State Council, dealt with defining the main trends and tasks in the economy for this year.

While mostly evaluating positively the main trends in 1984's economic activity, the reports of Li Dongye, minister-chairman of the PRC's State Economic Committee, and his deputy Yuan Baohua also discussed several negative phenomena hampering the development of Chinese industry in the current economic reform. First, there have been chaotic price increases, the unsystematic granting of premiums, and failure to devote sufficient attention to the training of qualified cadres capable of carrying out the reforms and making use of a "marketing approach" in economy management.

The conference participants also stated that "ideological problems have appeared in the course of the reform" and they appealed for "true realization of the adopted directives."

Articles published after the conference in the Chinese press pointed out certain negative consequences and difficulties which have appeared in the economy during the changes. The economic daily JINGJI RIBAO announced, for instance, that only 15 percent of large and medium enterprises in China are "sufficiently viable."

The periodical HUANQIU demanded that "irrational growth of the consumer fund" be brought under control.

In this context it pointed out that while the population is dissatisfied with the price increases, the number of arbitrary subsidies and payments which have not been followed by higher efficiency and labor productivity is growing. Such a situation leads to inflation and the exacerbation of disproportions in the economy and can "produce chaos in economic life," the periodical judges.

LAO DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

AU261514 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- An official delegation of the Lao Front for National Reconstruction -- led by Boualang Boualapha, Central Committee member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the Front for National Reconstruction -- which visited the CSSR at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee, departed 24 February from Prague. The Lao Front for National Reconstruction of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the CSSR National Front concluded their deliberations by adopting a communique in Prague, which states inter alia:

On the basis of the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and the LPDR -- signed at the conclusion of the visit made by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR President, and his party and state delegation to Vientiane in 1980 -- and in the endeavor to help strengthen the fraternal union between the states of the socialist community, the Central Committees of the CSSR National Front and of the Front for National Reconstruction of the LPDR will continue developing and deepening their mutually advantageous cooperation in the various areas of their activity.

During the talks between the delegation of the Front for National Reconstruction and Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, and Miloslav Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, the two sides agreed on a regular exchange of information on the forms and methods of political work.

Furthermore, they will brief each other on mutual actions in support of the people's fight for peace and for averting a nuclear war; they will mutually exchange documentary and informational material on the activity of the two fronts; or either one of them will propose further initiatives in the interests of constantly deepening their friendly cooperation.

BRIEFS

COAL SUPPLIES IMPROVING -- With the end of the second wave of arctic cold, the coal supply to the biggest East Bohemian power station in Chvaletice dramatically improved. Reduction of the coal stock was halted successfully, and consequently the emergency transport of fuel using vehicles of the Czechoslovak Bus Transport Company from Opatovice and Labem, which is 50 km away, ended this morning. Work resumed again today in the Chvaletice port and 20 ships started unloading. More ships are arriving from Kolin, which is continuously receiving coal loaded trains above the regular schedule. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Feb 85 LD]

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER TO MEET WITH HONECKER

LD261204 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Bonn, 26 Feb (DPA) -- Federal Economics Minister Martin Bangemann (FDP) is to meet with Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on 12 March in East Berlin. On the previous day Bangemann is to speak with Guenter Mittag, Politburo member responsible for economic matters.

This was confirmed by the Federal Foreign Ministry in Bonn today. The East Berlin talks of Bangemann are the first high-level contacts between the Federal Government and the GDR leadership since the cancellation of the Honecker visit to the Federal Republic last September. Following his meeting in East Berlin Bangemann will visit the Leipzig fair.

PARTY DAILY ATTACKS KOHL'S DEPLOYMENT DECISION

AU261655 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23-24 Feb 85 p 2

[A.Z. commentary: "Mr Kohl and Steadfastness; 'Decision of the Century' Against the Interests of the Peoples"]

[Text] All peace-loving people are looking to Geneva hoping that the new negotiations on nuclear and space arms agreed upon by the USSR and the United States will bring about substantial results. The peoples are united by the urgent desire for an end to the mad arms race and by the conviction that it is possible to ban the danger of nuclear war. Throughout the world responsible politicians are working to improve the political climate and bring about a change in favor of peace on our planet.

FRG Government head Kelmut Kohl has also made a statement. What he said to one of his country's journals is, however, in line with those who are obviously addicted to further escalating the arms race. H. Kohl glorifies the disastrous decision on the deployment of American first-strike weapons on the territory of the FRG as a steadfast attitude, and even as a "decision of the century." Hasn't Bonn said before that it wants to create peace with fewer and fewer weapons? Obviously, the FRG chancellor has not yet noticed that he is proving to be a liar.

His government's approval of the missile deployment was a decision that nearly 70 percent of FRG citizens opposed. Not only that, but it was a decision that was contrary to the peace interests of the peoples of Europe. It is not enough that it was justified with the "threat from the East"; it is now even being raised to the ranks of an initiative of historic significance. In truth, the deployment has resulted in more missiles but less security for the FRG population. More and more reasonable thinking people in this country realize that these are suicidal weapons and that the most important task is to complete this century, which has already seen two world wars, in peace and peaceful cooperation.

Now the question arises: How does Mr Kohl view this century? As a century of peace, or of an arms race. The peoples want peace and disarmament, not a policy that escalates the arms spiral further and further.

Moreover: What is one to think if a man who glorifies the further accumulation of mass destruction weapons in the European theatre speaks of alleged identity problems of the GDR.

No one on the Rhine needs to burden his mind over the identity of the GDR. History long ago decided that. In addition, in the international arena the identity between word and deed in the GDR's policy is highly appreciated.

As a state of workers and peasants, the GDR acts in accordance with its founding oath to do everything to prevent war from ever again emanating from German soil. This applies to the fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreement as well as to today's consistent peace policy. In this context our state is based on the power of the people, on the best humanist traditions of German history. It fulfills the legacy of the strugglers against fascism and war. Thanks to its policy, the GDR is today on the winning side of history.

By the way: Does he not suffer from identity problems who, in contrast to his allies, understands the defeat of German fascism and militarism as a catastrophe, and whose botchwork was founded on orders and administered to this day against the will of the people?

FRG VIOLATION OF GDR AIRSPACE PROTESTED

LD271125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1059 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 27 Feb (ADN) -- On 24 February 1985 a single-engined FRG aircraft, registration D-EGLC, violated GDR airspace in Oschersleben Kreis. The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG has protested to the FRG chancellor's office over this violation of GDR airspace, whichis in violation of international law, and expressed the expectation that the relevant FRG authorities will undertake effective measures to prevent violations of GDR airspace in the future.

NEGOTIATIONS ON CULTURE AGREEMENT WITH FRG

AU251422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday 21 February in Berlin negotiations on the conclusion of a cultural agreement between the GDR and FRG Governments continued in the GDR Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The GDR delegation was headed by Kurt Nier, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission in the GDR.

Agreement was reached on continuing the negotiations.

LEUSCHNER ON U.S. 'STAR WARS,' NICARAGUA POLICY

DW261109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Guenter Leuschner's weekly international review]

[Excerpts] Two weeks prior to the beginning of the Geneva talks and in the context of election rallies in the Soviet Union, Soviet politicians have once again presented their country's basic stance vis-a-vis these negotiations. We want the ending not the continuation of the arms race, we do not seek military superiority, we do not need it because we do not seek to force our will on anyone.

We seek the elimination of the largest possible number of arms, with no new weapons systems either on earth or in space. These three basic principles are to be found in Konstantin Chernenko's statement, along with another idea which one wishes that the addressee, the United States, would take up. Is it not possible, asks Chernenko, for the leading representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States to honor the 40th anniversary of the end of the most terrible and destructive of all previous wars by jointly reaffirming the substance and spirit of the commitments which the two countries undertook at the end of the war as well as later in the agreements of the seventies? What is primarily meant here is the Soviet-American teaty to prevent a nuclear war. It seems to me that the realization of this proposal would be more than just a gesture. It would be appropriate to the significance of this day and would allow us to forget some of the shameful things that have been said and done in the West prior to the 40th anniversary of the liberation, and would also be a kind of commitment to the negotiations in Geneva. It is all the more regrettable that precisely this passage of Chernenko's statement has so far received no response from the United States and has been almost completely ignored by the Western press as well.

Generally speaking, one is increasingly forced to come to the conclusion that in Washington, 2 weeks prior to Geneva, they are preoccupied less with the preparations for this conference, still less with the creation of a favorable climate for the course of negotiations, and more with disseminating propaganda about star wars. Everthing seems to be focused on the search for allies for this program, on the elimination of all internal and external resistance to the outer space plans. Reagan's comment last week that the U.S. program for militarizing space would not be subject to negotiation in Geneva, as well as the demonstrative rescheduling of the testing of such weapons to dates 2 years earlier than previously planned, are intended to create the impression that any form of resistance is senseless and that the U.S. Administration is determined to stand its ground on this question in any event. But the very haste with which the U.S. proceeds without taking into consideration the effects on Geneva at all -- this haste also shows uncertainty.

The Pentagon has not so far been able to break resistance at home to the gigantic expenditure which will have to be incurred in connection with the star wars program. On the contrary, concern about the huge budget deficit must cause the administration to fear that resistance will increase still further in the coming months; it is for this reason that Washington is seeking to gain the support of its allies, and not without some success. Of course, the very fact that this project is so controversial even in the United States provides the West European governments with another reason for expressing their rejection clearly.

If one considers all the factors together -- resistance in the United States, unease in most allied countries, the demands raised by the neutral countries, the willingness of the Soviet Union to accept an immediate ban on the militarization of space, the mood of world public opinion, and the hopes raised in Geneva, which will all vanish without such a ban -- then it must be possible to prevent star wars.

There is no reason to be deceived by the self-assurance displayed openly by some politicians in the United States. Behind this self-assurance there is more uncertainty and nervousness, more fear of -- as an American newspaper put it in the last few days -- an increasing arms allergy than one would like to admit.

In two statements issued last week, President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz called for the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government more openly than ever before and threatened direct military intervention.

As both statements were issued in connection with calls upon Congress to grant financial support to the counterrevolutionaries, one could see the sharpness of these statements as a means of putting Congress under pressure. However, there really does seem to be more to it than just that. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has spoken against an attempt to commit both parties in the U.S. Congress to the Central American policy pursued by the White House and thus to create the basic requirements for a direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

At the same time, the United States heightened the tension on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua by deploying for the first time U.S. tanks, within the framework of exercises, only 12 km from the Nicaraguan border. According to the Nicaraguan news agency ANN, one of the objectives of the military exercise is to make the preparations necessary to transfer up to 100,000 soldiers U.S. soldiers to Nicaragua's border within 4 days.

The tough language of some American politicians is thus being backed up by concrete military preparations and that is of course an alarming signal. If every government acted in the same way that the Swedish Government has done, if not only neutral and nonaligned countries but also Washington's parters condemned its behavior, if nobody left even the slighest doubt on this matter, the United States would have to reconsider at least 10 times the further escalation of its threat against Nicaragua.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC GROUP OPENS TALKS IN BERLIN

LD270003 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Today in Berlin Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, discussed with Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, possibilities for the further expansion of economic cooperation. Special emphasis was placed on agricultural engineering and vehicle construction. The Romanian politician heads his country's delegation to the meeting of the joint government commission for economic cooperation, which opened its negotiations in Berlin today.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD262201 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN) -- Since the founding of the GDR, international anti-imperialist solidarity has been its constant companion. This was stated by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, on Tuesday 26 February in Berlin during a Presidium meeting. In the struggle for peace, solidarity is a decisive element in thwarting Washington's policy, which is aimed at world domination and the overthrown of the national and social liberation movements of the peoples.

An expression of this was the responsible opposition by the state and government heads of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania to the U.S. arms escalation and star wars plans. Their demand that the resources earmarked for this should be used for the economic and social development of the counties of Asia, Africa, and Latin America was in accordance with the views of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The Presidium of the GDR Solidarity Committee discussed tasks in the preparation for the 11th SED Congress. It described the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism as a special phase of this preparation.

Seibt stated that the GDR committee receives around M200 million annually from donations, including funds from actions such as the solidarity bazaar of the GDR journalists or the annual radio event titled "Freedom to Peace." This money is used for the training and care of wounded patriots, for vacation visits by children and for material support for national liberation movements.

Around half the resources of the solidarity funds are spent each year on the training of cadres from countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Thus over 29,000 young people from newly independent countries are learning a trade here.

Seibt stressed the achievements of individual organizations. He mentioned the FDGB, which from the beginning gave help to the striking British miners, the FDJ friendship brigades and the training given by the GDR journalists' union to journalists from newly independent states.

"In this connection I would also like to praise the joint activities of the Solidarity Committee with the GDR Federation of Evangelical Churches, the 'Bread for the World' organization, the Seventh-Day Adventists, the Gossner Mission, and the Ecumenical Youth Service of the GDR for numerous developing countries." GDR solidarity is active today in almost all parts of the globe, the speaker stated.

SOCIALIST PARLIAMENTARIANS END BERLIN MEETING

AU251430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- The chairmen of the interparliamentary groups of socialist countries ended their 2-day meeting in Berlin on Thursday 21 February. They reviewed the work done in 1984 and their groups' plans for 1985. Views were exchanged on the preparation of the 73d Interparliamentarian Conference which is to take place in Togo in March of this year.

The participants in the meeting spoke in favor of the fact that the IPU is making a contribution to ending the arms race and to eliminating the danger of nuclear war during the 40th year of the victory over fascism and the end of World War II. The level of armaments must be decreased. International relations must be brought back to the path of detente and of mutually advantageous cooperation between states.

BRIEFS

BERLIN LDPD-SD SESSION -- Berlin, 26 Feb (ADN) -- The Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] and the Polish Democratic Party [SD] support with all their might the peace policy of their socialist states. This was stressed during a friendly meeting of delegations from the LDPD Central Executive and the SD Central Committee today in Berlin. The delegations, headed by Prof Manfred Gerlach, LDPD chairman, and Prof Edward Kowalczyk, SD Presidium chairman exchanged views on their countries' domestic and foreign policy and on their parties' tasks in the strengthening of socialism and in the struggle for peace. During the meeting the close alliance between the LDPD and the SD as reliable alliance partners of the working class and their Marxist-Leninist parties was stressed. Various events in the near future will provide opportunities to demonstrate this once again. In this connection they referred to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism by the Soviet Army and the forces allied to it in the anti-Hitler coalition, including the soldiers of the Polish People's Army; the 35th anniversary of the agreement on the Oder-Neisse peace border; the 40th anniversary of the funding of the LDPD; and the 13th SD Congress. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 26 Feb 85 LD]

REAGAN, PENSIONS, PARTY CONTROL OVER MEDIA VIEWED

LD261846 [Editorial Report] Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1815 GMT on 25 February carries the 90-minute "Dial 33-43-22" phone-in program presented by Istvan Wisinger. Wisinger introduces the studio guests for the evening as Janos Berecz, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, and Tibor Borbas, Munkacsy Prize winning sculptor.

Berecz begins by answering questions put to him by Wisinger about the mechanics of putting together NEPSZABADSAG, with all the interest and excitement involved in editing and printing a newspaper. He notes that there are 105 journalists working for NEPSZABADSAG of whom 12 are foreign correspondents, one is a provincial reporter, and the rest are Budapest reporters.

[Wisinger] "Dr Tamas (Joo) from Szolnok asks what kind of dialogue you, as editor in chief of the party paper, hold with the party. Where and at what forums do you have discussions?"

[Berecz] "That is a good question. The editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG attends Politburo meetings as an invited guest. One does not say these things easily but it is a fact that after I joined NEPSZABADSAG in July 1982, Comrade Kadar received me the following September. He began our meeting by saying: You don't attend Politburo meetings merely to be informed of the political line so you can acquaint yourself with it and then represent it on NEPSZABADSAG, but also to make your views known on various matters. After all, a paper like NEPSZABADSAG reflects a great many views and experiences and it is for you to represent them here.

"So, the first forum in which one has the opportunity to express one's views is in the Politburo meeting. Naturally, one can also address oneself to matters dealt with by the Central Committee. However, our main contribution to politics is through the everyday preparation of the newspaper. After all, you rarely come across a forum larger than that presented by a newspaper with a readership of 800,000 people."

[Wisinger] "This question is taken up and carried further by Geza Cal from phone number 883-62. His question is this: Who is the boss of, the editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG?"

[Berecz] "Indeed, as for the boss of the NEPSZABADSAG editor in chief, as you describe Comrade Kadar, well, he is the number one subscriber. Clearly, my superiors are the party leaders and the Politburo. More directly, it is the Central Committee secretary responsible for agitation-propaganda work, namely Comrade Miklos Ovari."

[Wisinger] "In a way you have already answered the second part of a question: namely, when you are praised who is it that praises you and when you are reprimanded who is it that gives you the dressing down? Have you ever received a severe reprimand?"

[Berecz] "I have not yet received any praise. However, I did receive thanks on two occasions for appropriate reporting. I have never received a reprimand, either. On the other hand, I have been criticized for not doing things quite as they should have been done or for not quite expressing the views of the party or the Politburo. Afterwards, I discussed these criticisms with my colleagues and later we endeavored to make alterations and write articles that expressed the party's views better, as against repeating the views for which I had been criticized. But let me repeat that I have never been reprimanded."

Berecz is then asked about his management style and in reply says that he is always available for consultations with his colleagues.

[Wisinger] "To what extent is party membership a precondition for writing for NEPSZABADSAG?"

[Berecz] "Well, there was a surprise in store for me when I found out that a very good writer, a NEPSZABADSAG journalist, was not a party member. As I was saying, I was surprised by this and looked into it. It turned out that he had simply not yet got around to joining the party. Since then our basic party organization has accepted him into membership. As a matter of fact, on the basis of his writing we had considered him a party member long before he actually joined the party. In other words, party membership is not a precondition for working for NEPSZABADSAG. What matters is whether the person is a good journalist."

Berecz then answers complaints from listeners who criticized the recent change in publication dates. Until recently the dailies were not published on Mondays, but at the beginning of this year this was changed to nonpublication on Sundays. Berecz reassured the questioners by saying that the Saturday editions contain large supplements so more than enough remains to be read on Sundays.

[Wisinger] "Zsolt Harvath from Kormend asks: Why is it that the majority of reporters are brave when they interview Western politicians but become very polite if, for instance, they meet a county party secretary? Don't you consider this a very old-fashioned mentality?"

[Berecz] "Yes, these are exciting questions. I would say that this varies from reporter to reporter and also from county party first secretary to county party first secretary. I believe that in this country people respect those who are courageous in asking questions and those who are equally courageous in answering them or in saying that they are not in a position to give a response. No reporter or county first secretary is respected or understood if the two of them are seen to be exchanging polite remarks while skirting the essential issues.

"As far as the domestic policy reporting of NEPSZABADSAG in concerned, I would suggest that readers glance through our articles of the past year or two. Whether one reads the articles on party conferences, the position of old-age-pensioners, or the housing situation -- on this last subject, for instance, Aniko Antal writes in a brilliant, hard-hitting, courageous, and firm way -- he will realize that even on domestic policy matters we write more exciting and diverse articles than in the past."

[Wisinger] "These questions indicate something that I myself have experienced in my work on several occasions, namely that journalists dealing with domestic policy issues are in some respects more exposed to criticism."

[Berecz] "That is very likely and maybe I should accept this. However, if they listen to me, they will realize that they are not more exposed to criticism. After all, I encourage them to be more courageous in dealing with domestic policy matters. One thing is certain. Few foreigners will answer back if an article is critical of them. On the other hand, when it comes to domestic policy matters, all those affected will immediately react.

"I usually assess the effect of an article dealing with economic policy or other aspects of internal policy by the nature of the reaction. If a single line in, for example, a 1,000-line article is found wanting in some way, there is immediately a huge reaction with letters being sent by directors, party secretaries, and work collectives. On the other hand, if all that is written is true, then there is complete silence. For this reason, I am always very pleased if there is an uproar over a single sentence because that means that everything else in the article is completely true."

After a brief musical interlude the program continues with a discussion of Berecz' varied activities. He describes his involvement in a television documentary series currently being shown which deals with the recent history of Hungary. Berecz, who studied history, also discusses aspects of one of his books dealing with the events of 1956. He answers questions about his childhood and early education. He then introduces the other studio guest, sculptor Tibor Borbas, whom he got to know when the latter was commissioned to work on a monument for Berecz' native village, Ibrany.

The program continues with Berecz and Borbas discussing architecture, the commissioning of art works, sports, and the personal hobbies of the two studio guests.

Asked about domestic policy decisions and social policy in light of rumors that pension levels will be restructured, Berecz replies that "sometimes we make political mistakes. This sometimes happens with social policy as well. About a year and a half ago we announced that we would review our social policy and form a new concept. We keep postponing it and procrastinating, and therefore every rumor appears to the people to be true. All of this disturbs both those who will soon retire and those who are already pensioners. These rumors, put this way, are not true. What is true is that we would like to create a new balance in our social policy and I hope this year we will face the people and tell them clearly and unambiguously that the money allocated for social policy will be distributed in a certain way.

I am convinced of one thing -- that a pension earned by an entire life of significant work and steadfastness cannot be reduced any further, it must not be done. We must respect ourselves, the nation, and the elders of the nation to the extent that they can live more calmly than they do today. In other words, these rumors are true only to the extent that we are trying to work out a new concept, but -- and I repeat this -- this new concept will not be created at the expense of the old. It would not be honorable for us to do such a thing."

Berecz elaborates on this issue and speculates on what the future holds, saying that the next 5-year period should bring improvements. He then comments again on sports and the world chess championship, ridiculing the idea suggested by the Western press that the CPSU Central Committee was involved in the postponement of the Karpov-Kasparov match.

A listener asks: "According to the Hungarian press, Reagan is prowar and implements measures aimed against the American people." Wisinger expresses doubt as to what the questioner has in mind, then continues to read out the question: "If that is the case, why was he reelected by such a large majority?"

Berecz proposes to "separate Reagan and politics. The interests of the ruling class are undoubtedly represented by Reagan and he is a representative who can sell himself on a high level and on a high standard and arouse sympathy. In Western politics, television and radio have a large role. Reagan is a television showman, undoubtedly, and the way he performs in his 1/2 hour appearances wins him the votes of millions. Concerning decisions, they are made by a group which intends to carry on with the arms race, although a bit more modestly and with some form of agreement with the Soviet Union."

Berecz then points to the growing role of the media in politics and to Hungary's good international reputation.

Wisinger thanks the participants and the program ends at 1945 GMT.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS VARKONYI

LD262356 Budapest MTI in English 1801 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Ferenc Esztergalyos held talks with Franz Pfeffer, chief director of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany, in Budapest February 25-26. Talks focused on bilateral relations and timely international issues. Franz Pfeffer met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

CSSR'S POTAC MEETS WITH LAZAR IN BUDAPEST

LD261435 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2030 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, in Budapest today met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, who briefed him on the preparations for the coming 13th congress of the MSZMP. They briefed each other on the internal development in their countries and exchanged views on the possibilities of further deepening mutual economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

PEACE COUNCIL COMMITTEE APPROVES WORK SCHEDULE

LD270550 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI) -- The Disarmament Committee of the Hungarian Peace Council (OBT) held a session Tuesday in Budapest and approved its work schedule for the year.

The disarmament committee considers it an important task to provide regular assistance to disseminating information on the interrelation of international peace and security and disarmament, and analyzing the new military and security policy phenomena. It is to initiate actions that can contribute to reducing European military opposition and improving East-West relations. This year's programme features a national conference dealing with armament in outer space, to be held in May, and experts' conferences in October, in the framework of the UN Disarmament Week. The committee will also organize numerous discussions and debates throughout the country.

HOUSING SHORTAGES, FUTURE OUTLOOK VIEWED

AU260848 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 85 p 3

[Aniko Antal article: "A Dwelling or a Home?"]

[Excerpts] By the end of the decade, by 1990, it is expected that three-qarters of the population will possess a home of adequate quality, and one-quarter of the population will have some dwelling. Social justice requires that each family (part of a family, or family unit) should have an adequate home. Because this is not the case, and it will not be the case for another few years either, we must take into consideration the problems resulting from this situation.

Rooms and Proportions

The percentage of one-room apartments in Hungary in 1984 was 25.2 percent. As early as 1960, however, it was 62.7 percent!

The percentage of two-room apartments last year was already 48.7 percent, compared with 32.6 percent in 1960. The percentage of three-or-more-room apartments increased to 26.1 percent, from 4.7 percent in 1960. While we acknowledge these improvements with pleasure, we cannot disregard the fact that one-third of the apartments have no public utilities -- that is, the toilets and water are outside.

The technical lifespan of the houses is 100 years at most. Being aware of the domestic picture, 40,000 old apartments would have to be eliminated every year to make it possible for families to live in generally middle-aged houses. Considering our economic possibilities, we would also be satisfied with rebuilding 20-25,000 apartments annually, but in the current 5-year plan we have the possibility of eliminating 16,000 apartments annually at most.

Between 1961 and 1965, net housing expenses -- computed on an area of 50 square meters -- were 140-150,000 forints. Thus, 1 square meter of housing cost 2,800-3,000 forints. At the same time, the annual average income was 22,000 forints, and as a result an average citizen could pay off the apartment from 7 years full income. Today a 50-square meter apartment, calculated at 14,000 forints per square meter and considering an average annual income of 60,000 forints -- can be purchased for 12 years' income, if the future owner does not spend a single cent on anything else in this period.

Due to limitations in payment capacity there are reduced requirements, too, which are reflected in the size of newly built apartments: we are building many small apartments, many one-room apartments. But the many small apartments are perpetuating the shortage this time, not only on a family scale but already on an social scale, too.

A possible way out of the shortage also seems to be the encouragement of housing mobility. Namely, someone who lives in a big apartment and finds it too big should exchange with someone crowded into a small apartment. But it has not yet been possible to find ways to achieve our housing management goals. Why would a single old lady change a 120-square meter, three-room apartment for a one-room apartment? If she rents two of her rooms to paying guests she can make a net income of at least 100,000 forints annually. This will be a considerably higher sum in a couple of years than she can get for the official transfer of her apartment.

As to what should be done to bring statistical justice and social justice closer together in housing affairs, the answer is clear both for professionals and nonprofessionals: to build more and more and more.

SOLIDARITY STRIKE CANCELLATION ANNOUNCED

AU261759 Paris AFP in English 1753 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 26 (AFP) -- Poland's banned Solidarity trade union movement today called off a 15-minute general strike scheduled for Thursday to protest food-price increases. The announcement, from Lech Walesa and the underground leadership of the union, came after the government announced yesterday it had decided to stagger the increase to reduce their impact.

"We have achieved our goal," the Solidarity announcement said. "The government has decided not to apply the price increase planned initially. Out of concern for the national welfare, we are therefore cancelling our strike call." The announcement said however that other forms of protest scheduled for Thursday should go ahead. These are: direct talks with management as well as personal letters and petitions to Parliament, Polish Primate Jozef Glemp and to Mr Walesa himself.

The announcement described the government's decision as "only a tactical concession" that did not rule out the danger of "pauperization" of Polish society, and it called on Solidarity supporters to continue fighting for five commitments from government.

These were:

1) -- protection of living standards,
2) -- liberation of imprisoned oppositionists Bogdan Lis, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, and Adam Michnik,
3) -- reduction of the nine-hour working day,
4) -- return to trade union pluralism,
5) -- ending official denigration of the Church.

The announcement congratulated Solidarity militants on what is called the satisfactory manner in which the strike had been prepared, and it called on them to be on the ready to organise another strike, if necessary.

Earlier, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban warned that "those who cause work to stop during the strike on February 28, if it takes place, will face disciplinary measures or imprisonment for violating labour legistlation". At his weekly press conference, Mr. Urban said that strikers would be breaking the state of emergency legislation, which replaced martial law. Under emergency provisions, anyone who spreads false information liable to cause a breach of the peace or riots, organises or leads a protest action or continues to belong to a banned organisation faces up to three years prison.

URBAN ON ECONOMICS, CLERGY, U.S. ATTACHE

LD262006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] We are now broadcasting a report on the press conference given today by Jerzy Urban, the government press spokesman.

[Begin Urban recording] Long-lasting severe frost causes a decrease in production which could reach a cost of Z60 billion. It must be compensated for. Moreover, the need to provide heating in dwellings, schools, and hospitals, plus increased use of fuels for production purposes, caused considerable detriment to coal exports and the foreign currency inflow. Direct struggle with the effects of winter and snowfalls caused considerable additional expenditures. In order to make up losses and compensate for expenditures, strenuous and intensive work is indispensable for fulfilling this year's plan which envisages an increase of national income and an improvement in the market equilibrium.

These tasks are in danger. The government discussed methods of overcoming these dangers and took appropriate decisions. Their full implementation will make overcoming of the existing difficulties possible.

Gradual overcoming of economic difficulties, political stabilization, reforms, progress on the way to accord, normalization of Poland's relations abroad, and the growing authority of our country in the world, all these achievements worry internal and external enemies of the People's Poland. They think that the worse the situation in Poland is, and especially the worse the Poles' living conditions are, the better for their goals. At present, with the assistance of subversive foreign broadcasting stations, they call for a so-called 15-minute strike, demonstrations, and other forms of disturbances, all under the slogan of counteracting worsening living conditions. This call is characterized by stupidity and cynicism, because work stoppages lower the standard of living. During a quarter of an hour, Polish industry produces Z1.350 billion worth of goods and services. Within this period of time, for example, 20,000 pairs of shoes, 56,000 meters of cotton material and so on, are being produced. During a quarter hour, construction work worth Z130 million is carried out. At the same time, if the initiators succeed in causing work disruptions, disorganization of production would last longer than 15 minutes.

The call for the strike was made in advance, before the definition of the deadline and extent of the price increases, in the period when the authorities were consulting on this issue with the trade unions and society, and therefore, before the announcement of the attitude of the unions and the government's reply to this attitude. All this indicates the falsehood of the pretexts given by the instigators who distrub the peace in our country. In fact, they are not interested in the standard of living of the nation, particularly as they themselves often use dollar-paid mercenary wages and do not suffer poverty. They attempt to take advantage, cynically, of the concern which for understandable reasons accompanies discussions on prices, for a political goal, which is to get antisocialist extremism out into the open and to show Poland as a country not at peace, thus giving a pretext for maintaining Western restrictions and boycotts.

Such antinational undertakings will not remain without a response. The relevant bodies of the state with full determination will draw suitable consequences against the ringleaders and perpetrators of the possible attempts at making work difficult and destabilizing life in the work enterprises and other enterprises.

The government has ordered a rigorous application of sanctions against the instigators of illegal activities, in accordance with Article 47 of the trade union law. The government has also requested the managements of enterprises to apply punishment as laid down in the labor code for infringements of employees' duties -- Article 52. Also, other sanctions under the code will be applied, as provided for under in the law on special legal regulations in the period of overcoming the social and economic crisis.

The government, with full confidence in the patriotic feelings of responsibility of the working class and the whole society, expresses the conviction that nowhere in Poland will a group of employees allow themselves to be provoked into actions against the good of the country and the standard of living of the citizens.

As regards the strike, one must note the shameful activities which deserve condemnation, namely the attempts to drag schoolchildren into participating in such inspired disturbances. This took place in the St Brigid's Church in Gdansk, where Father Jankowski, assisted by a guitarist known from television, Father Marek (Lebuda) from Wloszczowa, called on schoolchildren to take part in strikes and disturbances initiated by the so-called TKK [Provisional Coordinating Committee].

As regards the next matter upon which I would like to comment: The emigre structures of Solidarity are rushing to get ahead of each other with statements claiming that the documents presented on television by Mr Knapik are false. On 17 February in a Swiss television newscast, a member of the leadership of the emigre Solidarity Jerzy (Grempski) said that the documents in Knapik's possession are false, and that they were fabricated for propaganda purposes. Jerzy Milewski also stated that these were forgeries. The Solidarity office in Brussels accused the Polish Peoples Republic authorities of forgery, stating that it had never heard of Jacek Knapik.

Against the background of the accusations that these documents presented on television by Mr Knapik (?are forged) [words indistinct] we are ready to send to the West a complete set of the originals of these documents, and if some editorial or television station wants to appoint their own experts, their own serious and experienced experts, to examine these documents, written ones, and floppy disks and so on, then we shall supply them, or we are ready to exhibit all this at any Polish embassy in the West so that those interested can come and research them. I would also like to report the results, which are quite interesting, of a survey conducted by the Polish Radio and Television Public Opinion Research Center on certain aspects of state-church relations.

In response to the question: Is the church free to conduct religious activities?, 80 percent of the population replied in the affirmative and 9 percent in the negative.

There was the following question: Do you agree with the view that priests should or should not raise political matters in their sermons? Sixty-five percent expressed the view that priests should not raise political matters in their sermons and 26 percent said there is nothing wrong with raising political matters in sermons. The same question was asked 2 years ago, in 1983. At that time, 53 percent said that priests should not raise political matters in sermons, and 39 percent stated that there was nothing wrong with it. So, if in 1983 almost two-fifths of the total accepted nonreligious contents in sermons, this year those who advocate the inclusion of political themes in sermons represent only a quarter of the total and are in a decreasing minority.

Does it happen that sometimes priests in their sermons come out against the government?, was another question asked. Forty-six percent replied in the affirmative, and 29 percent in the negative. Two years ago, 34 percent replied in the affirmative, and 44 in the negative, so the encountering of political contents in sermons by people has grown considerably.

The question of what the authorities should do in the event of antigovernment speeches by Catholic priests is of great significance. Twenty-five percent agreed with the view that the authorities should pass over antigovernment speeches by priests in silence and not react in any way at all. Fifty-three percent were against that. How to react? There were two possibilities to choose from : Legal action should be taken against them if they break existing regulations, or they should be criticized in the press and on the radio and television. Fifty-two percent are for taking legal action, and 26 against. Forty percent are for criticizing in the press, on the radio and television, and 40 percent against.

This is quite interesting, as it seems that quite a considerable part of those answering are of the opinion that penal sanctions should be applied rather than public polemics. It appears that public polemics are considered more painful. But altogether one can see a clear increase in displeasure with the political actions of priests and in this respect public opinion in Poland is evolving quickly.

The U.S. Department of State announced yesterday that, I quote, in return for the unjustified action of the Polish Government against the U.S. military attache, Colonel Frederick Myer, the Polish People's Republic's military attache in Washington, Colonel Sygmunt Szymanski, is considered persona non grata and he has been ordered to leave U.S. territory within 48 hours. In the State Department statement to the press, mention is also made of the American side taking other steps against Poland in connection with the expulsion of Myer. Talks on scientific and technological cooperation have been postponed, as I already mentioned yesterday. They were to start today; and also there has been an indefinite postponement of the return of the U.S. charge d'affairs, John Davis, to Warsaw. The Polish Government considers the American decision on declaring the Polish military attache as persona non grata to have no justification of any kind. The reasons for the decision on Myer's expulsion from Poland were presented in our note handed in yesterday to the American side in Warsaw. Myer's activity was contrary to his diplomatic status and that is why, in accordance with universally accepted international principles, he received the order to leave our country.

The American side, on the other hand, did not submit any accusations against the Polish military attache. Considering him as persona non grata is therefore simply an act of ordinary revenge. The statement from the Department of State also reveals that the United States decided to take advantage of the Myer case to take other steps to worsen the already bad relations between our countries. The American decisions are considered by us a revelation of the true intentions which until now were hidden under declarations of an alleged readiness by the United States to improve relations with Poland. [end recording]

Next, Jerzy Urban answered questions, most of which concerned the issues which he discussed earlier on. There was also a question about yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers. Without adding any new information to yesterday's communique, the spokesman said that the decisions made yesterday sought to meet the views of public opinion on prices.

INTERVIEW WITH SOLIDARITY RETURNEE JACEK KNAPIK

LD251114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2010 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Interview with returned Polish emigre Jacek Knapik by unidentified presenter -- date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] I invite you, ladies and gentlemen, to listen to another interview with Jacek Knapik, the emigre activist who returned home, bringing with him important and original materials, pertaining, among other things, to the Solidarity Coordinating Bureau in Brussels. In Austria, he was deputy chairman of the Union of Poles in Austria and head of the Polish Center in Vienna. Tell us, did many Poles visit the Polish Center in Vienna?

[Knapik] Yes, you could say that. I think that about 30 Poles came to me daily for advice and information.

[Presenter] They were either on their way to or from Poland, isn't that right?

[Knapik] Yes.

[Presenter] Were they also traveling somewhere further afield?

[Knapik] Yes. This so-called shuttle travel on the East-West line was rather intensive.

[Presenter] I understand that during those meetings you had almost intimate conversations with them; after all, they had to confide their troubles in you, since they were counting on your help.

[Knapik] Yes. As I have already mentioned in one of our broadcasts, they treated me almost as their father confessor.

[Presenter] I think it will help us to give a more in-depth look at the materials you brought. I understand that these materials must be assessed as a whole by the experts, but you personally, what do you think of these materials?

[Knapik] The documents I brought point rather unequivocally to the links which the home and foreign Solidarity activists had with Western intelligence services and, in particular, with the CIA. However, they fail to paint the whole picture of the mutual links. The date of 13 December 1981 was a time when a certain number of Solidarity activists were in the West. Solidarity committees were spontaneously organized. In Brussels, Krystyna Ruchniewcz and Jozef Przyblski were the first organizers of the Solidarity Bureau. It is only after a few months that Milewski made his appearance. He came from the United States. He had considerable support of the political and trade union centers and of the AFL-CIO.

[Presenter] And I suppose he also had money?

[Knapik] Oh yes, money, he had that, too. Over a brief period of time he managed to eliminate Krystyna Ruchniewicz and Jozef Prybylski, the so-called activists of the union line, and to grab the leading position in the bureau for himself.

As for Paris, where a committee headed by Seweryn Blumsztajn and Slawomir Czarlewski was functioning, it was Chojecki who arrived from the United States to Paris. He, likewise, had the money and good relations with the Americans.

All these persons, besides their work in the committees, are also linked by the fact that their activity is guided to a certain extent by Irving Brown who, as has already been said, is a full-time CIA official and head of the foreign and European affairs department of the AFL-CIO. It is widely known in the milieu that Milewski was Brown's connection with Solidarity committees.

[Presenter] One has the impression that Milewski was clearly programmed for his role.

[Knapik] Yes, you are right. Many people have this impression. When Milewski came from the United States to Belgium and began to take over the Solidarity Coordinating Bureau, people were astonished by his strong position. Not everybody knew then about his close contacts with Brown and the Americans, because he did not go around with these contacts.

[Presenter] All right, but the fact that he enjoyed CIA support gave him many more possibilities for wide activity than the others.

[Knapik] Yes, yes. Because of his sponsors, Milewski could quickly concentrate extensive power and control over Solidarity organizations abroad. This also found expression in the fact that the underground Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK] very quickly authorized Milewski to represent it abroad. That is why Milewski does not lie when he writes to Bogdan Lis, and here I quote: Only in the U.S. have we such possibilities. And if from time to time, as he goes on, he has a meeting with a senator or other important personality, that is because he himself or someone else asked people known to him, in that instance, Jan Nowak-Jezioranski and Zgigniew Brzezinski, for the suitable references. The main boss of the Solidarity Committee also has a boss.

[Presenter] Speaking about the main boss, Milewski wanted very much to place all Solidarity contacts with the West under his control, and with that in mind he even torpedoed the idea of setting up the Solidarity Foundation. I have here a part of a letter to Bogdan Lis from 30 October 1983:

In the West, one gets better results by having one authoritative office rather than several weak ones. In order to avoid negative consequences, the Foundation should be made subordinate to the bureau, which we can neither afford financially nor politically. From this, it transpires that it is possible to increase the effectiveness of collecting money for Solidarity through the bureau, but it is necessary to have your participation and unequivocal and public definition of the bureau as the only representative body and the assistance center for the TKK outside Poland.

[Knapik] It is true, Milewski managed to thwart the concept of creating a Solidarity Foundation, thus destroying a potential enemy in its nest. However, he did not manage to achieve another goal, that is, the subordinating of all the Solidarity committees in the West.

[Presenter] How many committees were there?

[Knapik] In the period of prosperity, the foreign groups of Solidarity were active in 10 countries of West Europe, in West Berlin, headed by my acquaintance (Klinczak), and the United States and Canada. Formally the top of this pyramid was to be at the Brussels Coordinating Bureau. In fact, there were many reservations regarding Milewski's activity from other activists of emigre Solidarity. Against this background, there were many tensions and power games. The victims of these games were, among others, Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, Krystyna Ruchniewicz, Jozef (Czyzewski), Jerzy Mol, Andrzej (Opiela), and Slawomir Czarnecki, who was removed from any work at the Paris Committee. At present the emigre structures of Solidarity are: Brussels and Paris, plus offices in Stockholm, London, Toronto, and Vienna.

[Presenter] Did these purges carried out by Milewski meet with any reaction or anxiety from the TKK in Poland or Lech Walesa himself?

[Knapik] Yes, as far as I know, many people complained against Milewski both to the TKK and Walesa, but please do not forget that Milewski had much better access to people and did not wait to counter the slanders of his enemies. This example can be illustrated in the letter...

[Presenter] The letter of 7 May:

Jerzy Mol continues to harm us at the American Polonia Congress. Recently [name indistinct] was there, now Mirek Chojecki is there and in 2 weeks' time I shall go there, so perhaps we shall finally neutralize Mol. As for Zygmunt Przetakiewicz and Alicja Matuszewska, they finished themselves as they exceeded all possible limits in making trouble. Everything in Bremen is OK. In Zurich all is quiet. Krysia Ruchniewcz settled in Australia.

I would like to quote an excerpt from Milewski's letter to Lis. It is clear from this letter that Mol somehow managed to survive there. The letter was written in February 1984:

We have proof that Kulakowski has a reserve of people of Krystyna Ruchniewicz's ilk, people like Jerzy Mol, Zygmunt Przetakiewicz, and the small group from Zurich, not including Opiela, however. This is so he can use them to set up his good Solidarity Bureau. He had some success in his accusations leveled against us, that we were not good.

As far as I know, Jan Kulakowski is the head of the World Confederation of Labor. Christian trade unions are affiliated with it. It is also one of the mainstays of that Brussels bureau. I suppose he was instrumental in getting the bureau its current premises.

[Knapik] Yes, yes, you are right. It is simply that Kulakowski became too jealous of Milewski's too-close contacts with the International Confederation of the Free Trade Unions. It was his view that Milewski became too independent. Hence, the Brussels bureau chief's worry that Kulakowski would set up his own Solidarity Coordinating Bureau, comprised of his opponents.

[Presenter] Well, let me admit to you that I hardly expected such Machiavellian scheming from Milewski and his supposed allies.

[Knapik] This is the way the emigres operate. I experienced it throughout the whole of my stay. In the final analysis, the stronger and more unscrupulous man wins. As can be seen, Milewski is unscrupulous enough. As for the support he has -- well, we have already mentioned that.

[Presenter] I would just like to return briefly to the issue of those who sponsored the Coordinating Bureau within the context of the already-mentioned democracy project -- something you experienced in Vienna.

[Knapik] Yes. As I have already mentioned, $1,000 a month comes from the U.S. Fmbassy within the framework of the Democracy Project.

[Presenter] This form of financing was thought to be very good. In his next letter to the second Adam, he writes:

By a congressional resolution, a new initiative is under way in the United States. It is called the National Endowment for Democracy. It is entrusted with supervising and financing a program, the so-called Democracy Project to support democratic activities in nondemocratic countries. This is the first omen that after 60 years awareness is beginning to grow about the necessity to oppose peacefully the mass communist expansion through the world.

This institution received $18 million from the federal budget, and is to get further financial means from nongovernmental sources. Funds are to be granted to those American organizations which conduct prodemocratic activity outside the United States -- that is, first of all both parties, the AFL-CIO, and the National Organization of Businessmen. The application for a subsidy can be made on the condition that an organization taking part will present a program of activities outside the United States, and will cover 50 percent of costs from its own means. Then the other half can, but does not have to be, granted by the democracy project. So far, there is a lot of pushing around, but we expect that the support for Solidarity will be included in the AFL-CIO project. This was clearly though cautiously promised by Kirkland. It is obvious that the only source for Solidarity is AFL-CIO. There is the hope among some that the $1-million project of my dreams will stop and end up only an empty slogan. However, one has to work out a good draft program of assistance for Solidarity, about which I wrote to you several times. We will take it into consideration after the ILO session. What is your comment on that?

[Knapik] If one considers who sponsors this initiative...

[Presenter] Exactly. I think that if the American intelligence service wants to give money to somebody, it simply sets up a special foundation.

[Knapik] Yes. And I have no doubt that Milewski is going to get all he needs, and that his dream about a $1 million a year Brussels Coordinating Bureau budget will come true.

[Presenter] So, this is Brussels. And what is the state of affairs in the Paris Solidarity bureau?

[Knapik] Paris affairs in general, and financial matters in particular, are very complicated. Please, look at this letter.

[Presenter] This is the letter from Milewski to the TKK of 15 July 1983:

The Paris office is considerably different from Brussels. An office is provided by (?CFDP), which also is directly involved in looking after the office and keeps financial records of money sent to Poland. Employees, altogether 12 people, are employed by the so-called association set up only for this purpose by all noncommunist trade unions plus several well-known intellectuals, including Krzys Pomian. The association applies for funds itself in order to cover the office budget in Paris and in addition looks after their books. Remaining persons are paid from other sources outside the association, for example, fees from Radio Free Europe.

[Knapik] It is worth adding that [words indistinct] French trade unions over the Solidarity office in Paris also have a secret sponsor, the already-mentioned CIA employee Irving Brown, who within the framework of the affiliation of the U.S. trade union organization AFL-CIO with right-wing trade unions in France is an official representative of this organization in Paris. His office is in Rue de la Pais in Paris.

[Presenter] Thus the circle closes.

[Knapik] Yes. This can be said. Speaking about the Paris Solidarity center, it is worth mentioning that from 1983 on it developed propaganda activity against Poland through the American-financed so-called fund for assistance for independent culture, education and science. The executor in Europe is Miroslaw Chojecki and on behalf of the underground in Poland, Wiktor (Kulerski).

[Presenter] In the material which you brought with you I found a letter from Jerzy Milewski to Lis on 1 September 1983. It applies to the very issues you mentioned:

Wiktor (Kulerski) did not send me a draft budget for the support of action through education financed by Solidarity. The budget worked out here [words indistinct] Professor Kolakowski is not sufficient. A signature from one member of TKK is enough.

I would like to quote another excerpt from the letter by Slawomir (Czarnecki) dated 28 September 1983 -- that is, from the same period: Mirek has a very flexible contact with Warsaw. He has [word indistinct] for education, culture, science and the Helsinki committee. Let it not be just one milieu [srodowisko]. They presently have quite a lot of money. On their side are many of those active in the West, the whole workers defense committee. Today I am negotiating with (Sven), talking [words indistinct] with Krakow and Wroclaw the contact has been lost. With Lublin it is difficult to establish contact, (Jedlinski) has it. With Wroclaw, I am doing something and perhaps something will come out of it. With fighting Solidarity, Chojecki has contact, and [word indistinct]. I have contacts with some milieu which are not in direct contact with RKW [expansion unknown] in Warsaw and Krakow.

[Knapik] Attempts are made to involve in activities of the foundation representatives of the opposition creative intelligentsia, including journalists who are to awaken and shape the attitudes hostile to Poland.

Considerable activity is demonstrated here by groups of journalists or writers from Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow, and Wroclaw. The most active are, among others, Krzysztof Jerzewski, Bartlomiej (Miedzwiedzki), Anna Kazimierska, Jerzy (Olgiert) Maciej (Poleski), and Andrzej Lech. For hostile articles used by [KONTAKI], the PARIS KULTURA and other periodicals and programs of western broadcasting stations, these authors are paid:

[Presenter] They are doing well...

[Knapik] The ones who pay them are doing best.

[Presenter] Thus we get back to money again. Thank you for our meeting. Ladies and gentlemen, I think that in more talks which will be held with Jacek Knapik we shall get around to the people who are working against Poland for reasons which are less commercial.

PZPR INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION SESSION RESULTS

LD261341 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 -- Today's meeting of the PUWP International Commission discussed key issues of Poland's foreign policies in 1985 and its current economic relations with other countries, alongside the concept of their development. The debate, presided over by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, was attended by vice-chairmen of the United Peasant Party CC and the Democratic Party CC, Jozef Kukulka and Jan Fajecki, respectively.

Foreign Vice-Minister Ernest Kucza presented key topics of Poland's foreign policies in 1985, quoting as its priorities comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, mutually favourable political, economic, and cultural cooperation with developing states, and restoration of normal relations with capitalist states, which must be [words indistinct].

Poland's Deputy Chief Planner Stanislaw Dlugosz and Foreign Trade Vice-Minister Antoni Karas led a debate on the current state of Poland's economic relations [word indistinct] foreign [word indistinct].

The commission evaluated the priorities and plans of Polish foreign policy in 1985 as correct. It voiced criticism of the actions by those agencies and services of some NATO states which are unfriendly to the Polish nation and which do harm to European security and detente. It stressed the dangerous nature of those tendencies in the West which aim to undermine the territorial-political status quo in Europe, question the decisions of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences. Such tendencies constitute the chief inspiration and support for the revisionist and revanchist claims and endeavours in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The commission assessed the present share of the Polish economy in the international division of labour as being insufficient both in relation to the needs and to its general economic potential. The above is synthetically expressed by Poland's participation in global trade being twice lower than in global production. [sentence as received] Tightening of the all-round bonds with socialist countries is and will remain the key direction in Poland's strategy for development of economic cooperation with abroad. The developing countries should start playing a bigger role in Polish international economic cooperation. Their participation in Polish turnovers has been too low in relation to the existing possibilities and needs.

The economic relations with developed capitalist countries are still affected by the burden of the restrictions that have been kept in force by the United States and some of its allies.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OLSZOWSKI'S ALGERIAN VISIT

AU251307 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 85 p 6

[PAP report: "Communique on the Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs, paid an official visit to Algeria from 19 to 21 February.

During his visit, Stefan Olszowski was received by Chadli Bendjedid, Algerian president and FLN secretary general, to whom he conveyed a message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Council of Ministers chairman. Stefan Olszowski also had talks with Rabah Bitat, Politburo member and chairman of the People's National Assembly; Abdelhamid Brahimi, Politburo candidate member and premier; Bechir Rouis, Politburo candidate member and minister of information; and Abderrazak Bouhara, FLN Central Committee member in charge of foreign relations within the FLN permanent secretariat.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, both foreign ministers examined all spheres of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international affairs which are a topic of joint interest. Both sides noted the existence of serious possibilities for developing cooperation between both states, and charged the joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation with drawing up the necessary means to use these possibilities on the basis of equalized trade turnover and mutual advantages. Both sides informed each other about the situation in their regions. Concerning the international situation, both sides stressed the need to improve international relations, and in this context expressed their approval of the first sign of renewed dialogue between East and West as an important contribution to the diminishing of international tension. Both sides also expressed satisfaction with the Nonaligned Movement's contribution toward healing the international situation, consolidating peace and security, and making international relations democratic.

Both sides also stressed the seriousness of the world's economic situation. They said that eliminating the negative causes and effects of this situation, especially from the economies of the developing countries, should be based on a real restructuring of the present system of international economic relations.

Both sides viewed the development of the international situation in the Middle East, Maghreb, southern Africa, and Central America, and stressed in this context that the problems in these regions should be solved while respecting the right of nations to self-determination and every state's right to freely select its own economic, political, and social system.

Stefan Olszowski invited Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi to pay an official visit to Poland. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Olszowski Statement on Visit

AU251521 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] PAP -- Before leaving Algeria, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski made the following statement:

I would like to evaluate the results of my visit to Algeria at the invitation of Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. These results were useful and consistent with our assumptions. I have in mind primarily my meetings and talks with Algerian political and economic personalities.

I was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, to who I conveyed a personal message from Army General W. Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski, both of whom renewed their invitation to the Algerian president to visit the PTR. President Chadli Bendjedid accepted this invitation with pleasure, stressed most strongly the Algerian Government's political resolve to develop comprehensive cooperation with the PPR, praised the policy of the PPR's supreme authorities, and extended his best wishes to the Polish people.

Rabah Bitat, chairman of the Algerian People's National Assembly, and I noted in our talk the lively development of our mutual parliamentary contacts.

During the meeting with Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, we reviewed our bilateral relations, paid special attention to exploiting opportunities for further stimulating our trade as well as economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and agreed that the next session of the Polish-Algerian Commission for Economic Cooperation would discuss the subjects of this cooperation in Warsaw.

During the meeting with Abderrazak Bouhara, who is responsible for contacts with foreign countries, we discussed issues of the cooperation between the PZPR and the FLN. The successful implementation of the accord on PZPR-FLN cooperation, which was signed for 1985-86, is an expression of our current interparty cooperation.

During the meeting with Bechir Rouis, minister of post and telecommunications, we discussed the mutual information supplied about our countries by our mass media, reviewed cooperation between our mass media, and exchanged views on setting up a new information order that would extensively illustrate the achievements of the socialist and nonaligned countries.

Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and I had an extensive exchange of views on key issues of the present times and on our bilateral relations. Our talks demonstrated a convergence of our evaluations of the international situation, which is characterized, on the one hand, by dangerous tension created by the imperialist forces and, on the other, by efforts to maintain peace and to return to detente.

We stressed the need to increase efforts in favor of halting the arms race and the plans to transfer it to space, and in favor of reducing nuclear and conventional armaments, while ensuring equal security for all countries. The Polish side noted that attempts to undermine the territorial-political reality set up in Europe as a result of World War II threaten world peace and security.

The Middle East situation has also created the danger of global conflicts, especially in the past few years. I have in mind Israel's open aggression against Lebanon, the crimes in the Palestinian refugee camps, and attempts to have the annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem recognized. These facts are proof that the United States and Israel coordinate their actions and follow a policy of aggression and expansion.

A just and lasting solution to the problems of the Arab world calls for cooperation by all progressive forces in the world, which are allied with the peoples of Maghreb.

We noted with pleasure Algeria's many initiatives with a view to consolidating the Arab world and to resolving the present conflicts through negotiations and respect for the national interests and dignity of all sides.

I greatly praised Algeria's progressive anti-imperialist role in the United Nations and in the OAU and its prominent position in the Nonaligned Movement and among developing countries. Algerian foreign policy is helping to reduce the threats to the security of nations, to lessen the results of the West's neocolonial policy, and to relax conflicts throughout the world.

My present visit to Algeria mirrors the favorably developing Polish-Algerian friendship and cooperation, which rest on enduring foundations because they were born during our peoples' struggles for freedom and independence. Today Poland and Algeria are members of the common front of the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and international security, to promote social progress, and to guarantee a peaceful and equitable life for the nations of the world.

The Polish people admire and respect the great achievements of the Algerian people, who fought with their blood for freedom and sovereignty and then engaged in peaceful labors in order to build a modern and just Algeria. The FLN, the Algerian people's vanguard force, is their leader in this great cause.

I told our Algerian friends about our foreign policy, which seeks to ensure peace and security in Europe and to promote equal international cooperation. Strengthening our fraternal relations with the socialist countries, we also want to tighten mutually beneficial contacts with the nonaligned countries. We impart a strategic character to this cooperation because the nonaligned countries are important political and economic partners of Poland. We want to expand our relations with these countries in line with our joint interests.

I told our Algerian friends about the situation in the PPR and about our measures to overcome the socioeconomic crisis. Despite the difficulties created by U.S. sanctions, the situation in all sectors of our economy is improving and 1985 continues to see progress in the political and social stabilization of the country's life and in national accord.

While discussing bilateral issues, we noted that although the achievements of Polish-Algerian relations are considerable, large opportunities exist for expanding our cooperation in many fields. This expansion will be favorable to our two countries and peoples and will help unite efforts in favor of peace, security, disarmament, and international cooperation.

I wish to express my profound conviction that my visit, meetings, and talks will crucially help to deepen Polish-Algerian understanding and friendship. The cordial and friendly atmosphere of my visit demonstrated the traditionally friendly relations between our countries.

Just before I board my plane for Poland, I would like to offer once again my thanks to our Algerian friends, especially to Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, for their warm reception accorded to me. It is with joy that I can tell you that Minister Ibrahimi has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the PPR. I hope to play host to him in Warsaw soon.

BEJGER INTERVIEWED ON OPPOSITION, PZPR ACTIVITY

AU251754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Bejger, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, to Lech Winiarski: "Affairs of the Sea Are Affairs of the Country"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Winiarski: How do you assess the current strength of the political opposition on the Gdansk coast and the possibility of destructive activity by them?

Bejger: Every year the number of people supporting our adversaries, who have been unable to present society with any constructive program, is diminishing. However, the party has worked out such a program and is consistently implementing it.

The weakness of the opposition manifested itself, among other things, during the visit to Gdansk by Central Committee leaders. The opposition had an unrepeatable chance then of demonstrating at least its presence. Nothing of the sort occurred. No one disturbed the meetings of Comrade Jaruzelski and other members of the leadership with the work forces. Why? Because such an action would not have gained support by the workers.

Naturally, one cannot conclude from this that the leaders of the antisocialist opposition have given up sowing discord for good. Maybe now and then they still succeed in drawing small groups of people, including certain employees in my shipyard, to various antistate events. Generally speaking, however, a group of activists gathered around St Brigida Church does not mean much in the face of the almost half-million population of Gdansk city or the 1.5 million population of Gdansk Voivodship.

Winiarski: What is the Gdansk Voivodship committee doing right now in order to raise the standard of party work in the ideological-political sphere, and also in the economic management sphere? As far as the latter is concerned, the Politburo has noted the continuing weakness of some primary party organizations.

Bejger: We are still concentrating on gaining the confidence of the workers class and all working people in the ninth congress line and on winning support for our undertakings. This depends on proper work by the lowest party bodies, in other words the district and primary party organizations. They are the ones that implement party policy directly among the work forces and among nonparty people. However, they are not always able to meet this task. Often they do not know how to do so. That is why we attach great importance to training party secretaries.

In the economic sphere, apart from the forms used up to now, we have started an assessment of the economic reform.

As far as our weaknesses so far are concerned, I can say the following. The activity of district and primary party organizations is still too imprecise. There is a lack of assessment of the ideological attitudes and political dedication of individual party members. The degree to which comrades excel in their professional and social work is not always assessed. This applies even more to the leadership cadres. Basic party cells have low influence on who occupies leadership posts. The activity of skilled workers, managers, and directors is not discussed. If an assessment of this type is made, it is only inside the narrow constraints of meetings of executive committees. Hence the chance is lost of an open, public debate on how cadres discharge their duties concerning the organization of production and leading of people. It is this, above all, that should be regarded as a shortcoming in party influence on economic matters in enterprises, which is what the Politburo pointed out to us. We are trying to overcome these defects. The current political climate encourages thorough and more concrete activity by all party bodies. It will serve to rally the party and increase the energy of all its members, thus increasing its leading role in our region.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES ZMS LEADER, CPSU ACADEMICIAN

LD251752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Jerzy Smajdzinsk, chairman of the main board of the Polish Socialist Youth Union.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee has also recieved professor Rudolf Grigoryevich Yanovskiy, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee. He headed the academy's delegation on a visit to our country at the invitation of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

AU251305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Feb 85 p 6

[Excerpt] PAP -- At the 22 February meeting of the Human Rights Committee at the Palace of Nations in Geneva, one of the topics on the agenda was an assessment of totalitarian ideologies and practices, including nazism, fascism, and neofascism. During this discussion, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite Germany was also recalled.

Jerzy Zawalonka, Poland's representative, recalled that fascism, especially the most depraved form thereof -- German nazism -- brought death to over 50 million people. He said that Poland, which suffered the greatest losses in relation to population during World War II and which fought Nazi Germany from the first day of the war to the last, is particularly entitled to point out the danger to peace posed by all forms of totalitarian ideology. We hope that during the 40th anniversary celebrations of victory over nazism, all states will consider the danger that the nuclear arms race is causing mankind.

Poland's representative also pointed out that one cannot speak about fascism solely in the past tense at a time when in many Western countries various fascist organizations are acting with impunity and questioning the territorial status quo in Europe and the international treaties that established it. This neofascist activity in Europe is enjoying official support, he said.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD251801 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 25 -- Secretary General of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP). He was greeted at Warsaw's international airport by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Central Committee Secretary Jozef Czyrek.

Receives Decoration

LD251856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], has arrived in Poland at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski. Cunhal is accompanied by Domingos Abrantes, Politburo member and secretary of the PCP Central Committee.

Jozef Czyrek held talks with the Portuguese guests in the PZPR Central Committee building.

In the afternoon, Alvaro Cunhal was decorated in Belweder Castle by Henryk Jablonski with the Great Ribbon of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic. Wojciech Jaruzelski was present. This high distinction was bestowed upon Alvaro Cunhal in recognition of his outstanding merit for developing friendship and cooperation between the PZPR and the PCP and between the Polish and Portuguese nations.

JARUZELSKI, OTHERS GREET MALINOWSKI ON BIRTHDAY

LD261812 Warsaw PAP in English 1426 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 26 -- Senior PUWP and state officials, including PUWP CC First Secretary and Poland's Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, today came to greet leader of the United Peasants Party (ZSL), Deputy Prime Minister Roman Malinowski, on his 50th birthday.

The premier pointed out Malinowski's role in promoting a close alliance betwen Poland's political parties, his contribution to the work of the government, and his merits for the Polish countryside.

Jaruzelski was accompanied by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, Political Bureau member and Vice-Premier Zbigniew Messner, and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, a deputy prime minister.

WORKER-PEASANT INSPECTORATE BECOMES PERMANENT

LD261828 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 26 -- Last year's activity of several worker-peasant inspections [IRCH] founded at the initiative of the PUWP CC Secretariat last August was seen as an experiment, while now the inspection is being transformed into a permanent body.

In the Rzeszow Voivodship (south-eastern Poland), one of 13 regions in this country where the experimental IRCH groups were operating, a department for dealing with IRCH matters were formed at the voivodship division of the Supreme Board of Control NIK.

The IRCH is to cover the entire region. So far, its activity was restricted to nine cities and rural communities, with nearly 90 voluntary inspectors chosen by party organizations and factories. Now, the number of inspectors will rise to 350.

Head of the IRCH Department at the Rzeszow NIK Division Stanislaw Kosturek told PAP that the worker-peasant inspection will deal with all matters within the range of interests of the working class, such as, the supply of basic commodities in rural areas, matters of peace and order, deliveries of building materials to construction sites, distribution of telephone connections, especially for private sucscribers, etc.

Among people fired in the wake of IRCH inspections for abuse of powers last year was Rzeszow vice-president.

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD261851 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education led by Professor Nikolay Krasnov, first deputy minister, has arrived in Poland. During their stay in our country the implementation of cooperation agreements between the ministries of both states will be assessed. The Soviet side is interested in direct cooperation between higher schools especially in such subjects as mining, metallurgy, chemistry, and environmental protection.

SCINTEIA VIEWS VIENNA DISARMAMENT TALKS

AU251644 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 85 p 6

[Radio Bogdan article: "From Strengthening Regional Trust and Security to Trust and Security on the Whole European Continent"]

[Text] In a speech to the third Socialist Democracy and Unity Front Congress, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu clearly reiterated that, due to the strong increase in the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war, the key problem of our times is to halt the arms race, primarily nuclear, proceed to disarmament, and ensure a lasting peace in the world. He also welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms and said that Romania has spoken out and continues to firmly speak out for halting the arms race and achieving a balance of power at an increasingly lower level of armaments. At the same time, the party secretary general and president of the republic stressed that various international conferences and bodies should intensify their activity devoted to disarmament. "We believe", our party-state leader said, "that the proposals advanced at Vienna on reducing armaments and troops in central Europe are a good foundation for an appropriate agreement as soon as possible."

Concurrently with the resumption of the Stockholm conference on trust and security in Europe and the Geneva negotiations on disarmament, the 35th round of negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and on associated measures in central Europe started in Vienna. Along with Romania, this meeting is attended by 18 other countries: England, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the CSSR, Denmark, the GDR, the FRG, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, the Netherlands, the PPR, Turkey, the United States, Hungary, and the USSR.

As is well known, during the preliminary consultations that preceeded the 30 October 1973 start of the Vienna negotiations, all sides agreed that "the overall goal of the talks is to contribute to strengthening peace and security in Europe," with emphasis on the requirement that "future agreements should be drafted in such a way as to always observe, under any circumstances, the principle of undiminished security for each side." At the same time, the sides agreed that the geographical region called "central Europe" at the Vienna talks should include the territory of seven participating states (Belgium, the CSSR, the GDR, the FRG, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the PPR) and that the parties to future agreements on central Europe should be the seven countries of that region as well as the four attending countries that have troops deployed in the respective region (the United States, England, Canada, and the USSR). Likewise, it was decided that all these 11 countries -- meant to become parties to would-be agreements and assume the obligation of reducing their troops and armaments in central Europe -- should become "direct participants" in the Vienna negotiations, while the other 8 attending countries should be "participants with special status". Even before the start of the actual negotiations, Socialist Romania publicly stated its principled stance, namely, that it is necessary to proceed from an overall view and from the drafting and step-by-step implementation of a complex program of military disengagement and disarmament measures throughout the continent and in various parts of the continent, including central Europe. Later our country presented a long-term program on such measures to the Vienna forum.

Unfortunately, no agreement could be reached in the 34 rounds of talks already held in Vienna, although the participating states on both sides have presented many drafts and proposals.

During the more than 11 years since the start of the talks, the joint authors of these proposals have often elaborated, modified, or limited them. At this time, the main proposals under discussion are a draft agreement and other proposals presented by the four socialist direct participants in February and June 1983 and last week, as well as the Western draft agreement presented in July 1982 and modified in April 1984. According to the latest proposals advanced by the four socialist countries, the USSR and the United States should withdraw 20,000 and 13,000 troops respectively within national boundaries, along with other military equipment and armaments, after which negotiations would be conducted on concluding an agreement on troop reductions in central Europe by both sides to an "equal collective ceiling" of 900,000 men, of which 700,000 are land troops and 200,000 are air force. In their turn, the latest Western proposals aim at concluding an agreement on a three-stage reduction within 5 years to the same afore-mentioned ceiling. According to the Western proposals, the USSR should reduce 30,000 troops and the United States 13,000 troops in the first stage, while quotas for the next two stages would be fixed later.

Throughout the years, by showing receptivity to both sides' suggestions, close positions and views on many pending problems have emerged at the Vienna talks. In spite of all this, no agreement has yet been reached, and the situation in Europe and the geographical area directly involved has seriously worsened instead of improving, owing to the intensification of the arms race, primarily nuclear, with the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles. The immediate goal of the Vienna negotiations is undoubtedly limited, hence it cannot put an end to the arms race on the continent and to overall nuclear armaments. However, the conclusion of even a partial agreement on troops and arms reduction would represent an important political act and an effective contribution to enhancing trust between states in that geographical area and Europe in general. It would also open up the road for more resolute steps toward military disengagement and disarmament in central Europe, as an essential prerequisite for building security on the entire continent. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "such a reduction in no way affects the parity or balance of power between the two sides; as a matter of fact, it is more of a symbolic measure aimed at strengthening confidence and proceeding to concrete talks on a radical and serious reduction of armaments and military forces in Europe." At the same time, any progress made at Vienna would have a positive impact upon all the Geneva and Stockholm negotiations, as well as on the future Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. Likewise, any progress made at the latter forums will have a favorable impact upon the Vienna forum, since it is obvious that a mutual intercorrelation exists between all these negotiations.

The broad consensus is that it is possible to overcome the existing differences of opinion -- which have further narrowed, following the latest suggestions and proposals -- if the states directly participating in the Vienna negotiations, primarily those called upon to assumed the obligation of reducing troops in central Europe at this stage, show the necessary political will in this respect. The particular seriousness of the situation in Europe and the ever growing demands of the peoples for disarmament and peace, urgently require that the Vienna negotiations fulfill the mandate, the pace of negotiations be intensified, and undelayed steps be taken to proceed to drafting, with a view to shortly finalizing, a first and mutually acceptable agreement on these issues.

ANDREI MEETS PORTUGAL'S EANES, GAMA IN LISBON

AU262035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1831 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Lisbon, AGERPRES 26/2/1985 -- An exchange of messages took place between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Antonio Ramalho Eanes when the latter received Stefan Andrei, Romanian foreign minister, now on an official visit to Portugal.

Evoking the summit talks conducted when he visited Romania President Antonio Ramalho Eanes underscored the importance of stimulating and deepening bilateral relations on multiple planes to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of international peace and cooperation. During the interview, the resolve was expressed to take action to dynamize and expand Romanian-Portuguese relations of cooperation both bilaterally and internationally.

During the talks current international issues were also approached. While on an official visit he is paying to Portugal, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei also talked with Jaime Gama, Portugal's foreign minister. During the talks the sides looked into the stage attained by the bilateral relations and discussed ways to develop them and continuously amplify the trade and economic cooperation, the technical, scientific and cultural relations as well as those in other domains of joint interest. The sides exchanged views on the leading issues of the current international life and agreed to continue and expand the collaboration between the two countries in view of diminishing the tension existing in the world arena, for a resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente and dialogue, disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for collaboration and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Portuguese Media Coverage

For Portuguese media coverage of Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's visit to Portugal, see the Portugal section of the 25 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

USSR ARMY-NAVY DAY MARKED BY RECEPTION, MESSAGE

AU251438 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Feb 85 p 5

[Text] On the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, E.M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador to Bucharest, gave a reception on Friday.

The reception was attended by Colonel General Vasile Milea, deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Colonel General Marin Nicolescu, deputy minister of national defense; and representatives of certain institutions, generals and officers, party-state aktivists, and journalists.

Heads of diplomatic missions and military, air, and naval attaches accredited in our country were also present.

Olteanu Greets Sokolov

AU251439 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Colonel Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the SR of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Marshal S.L. Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, on the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

ION CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION VISIT SOMALIA

For Mogadishu reportage on the 7-day visit to Somalia by a delegation led by Ion Ceausescu, minister state secretary of the State Planning Committee, including their meetings with Somali Government officials, see the Somalia subsection of the East Africa section of the 26 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLANNING

LD270749 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, under the chairmanship of Ali Sukrija, determined the ideopolitical standpoints for planning a system and policy to stimulate faster development of the economically inadequately developed socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Presidium decided to examine these questions, a report says, because of their great political importance and in order to adopt timely, medium-term plans for the development and consistent realization of the stabilization policy.

In preparing for this session, a working group of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, bearing in mind the work of the federal social councils in coordinating standpoints on these questions, consulted with all the LC central and provincial committees.

A meeting was also held with the presidents of the central and provincial LC committees and the president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. The Presidium noted that in these talks, agreement was expressed on the economic and ideopolitical importance of resolving these questions as quickly as possible. The willingness to continue work on coordinating the unresolved issues with more mutual understanding, on the basis of the stand that should be proposed as quickly as possible by the FEC in accordance with its constitutional obligations, was also confirmed.

The Presidium stresses that in searching for a solution, the basic ideopolitical orientations in LCY documents and the SFRY Constitution must consistently be the basis of system and policy goals to stimulate faster development of the economically inadequately developed socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. This is an essential precondition for ensuring the material basis for the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, equalizing the material conditions of the working people's life and work, and realizing a harmonious and more effective development for the Yugoslav economy as a whole. It is in the common interest to reduce the inherited differences in the level of economic development of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, primarily by ensuring the optimum separate development of the whole of our economy and community and all its parts.

In the activity so far, agreement was reached on being objective about the criteria for determining the level of development of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces. Work should be faster in determining the indices for the level of development.

At the same time, the FEC should speed up its work to identify the results in development so far, and the possibility and need for further development of all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces within the framework of the preparations for adopting the medium-term plans of development, and to set the volume of resources and determine the system and policy for stimulating faster development of the economically inadequately developed socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo in the period 1986-90. This is a precondition for coordinated work in preparing new medium-term plans for the development of the republics and provinces and a medium-term social plan for Yugoslavia.

In determining the volume of resources to stimulate the faster development of the economically inadequately developed socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, it is necessary to take into account to objective economic situation and the problems and potential of associated labor as a whole.

On the basis of this, we must identify the country's development as a whole and the specific problems of each socialist republic and socialist autonomous province which might have an important effect on their development, and thus the development of Yugoslavia in the coming 5-year period.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stresses the need to perfect the system and policy for stimulating faster development in the economically inadequate areas through a fund to credit faster development in these economically inadequately developed socialist republic and socialist autonomous provinces, and in the direction of even greater reliance on the pooling of labor and resources on income-based relations, joint interests, and responsibility on the part of the associated labor organizations in the developed and economically inadequately developed republics and provinces. Through solutions in the economic system and measures of economic policy, pooling as a whole must be considerably stimulated and expanded, particularly in the use of resources from the fund for the undeveloped. Through further transformation of the fund, it is necessary to enable the associated labor organizations in all the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, through the pooling of labor and resources on the basis of joint income and revenue, to ensure direct influence on the use of the fund's resources and thus increase joint responsibility for the greater efficiency of their use.

The solutions and measures for promoting and further developing the system and policy for stimulating faster economic development of the underdeveloped socialist republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should be seen within the context of determining and realizing the country's development strategy, strategy for technological development, and strategy for exports and for involving our country in the international division of labor.

The Presidium also examined information from the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Petitions, Requests, and Complaints that stressed the most essential ideopolitical issues contained in the requests, petitions, and complaints from LC members, working people, and citizens addressed to the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium during 1984. It was noted that Communists, working people, and citizens turn with full confidence to the LCY leadership for help in realizing their constitutional and self-management rights and personal and broader social interests and goals, which they cannot realize in their own working and living environments because of technobureaucratic and group-ownership conduct on the part of individuals and certain structures that abuse their constitutional and legal privileges and the system of socialist self-management democracy.

In this connection, the Presidium stresses the commitment of the all LC members, organizations, and leaderships to contribute through their ideopolitical activities to strengthening responsibility among self-management, administrative, and other social subjects, organs, and institutions in solving problems that Communists, working people, and citizens raise in their petitions.

The Presidium also determined the program for its own work up to the 13th LCY Congress.

DIZDAREVIC ENDS IRAQ TALKS, BEGINS UAE VISIT

Baghdad Talks Concluded

LD261525 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2315 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Baghdad, February 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz tonight positively assessed the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The two sides pointed up the wish for their further and even more successful development, especially at the economic level.

Dizdarevic and 'Aziz set out that the coming March session of the Yugoslav-Iraqi Committee for Economic and Scientific-Techincal Cooperation will significantly promote the two countries' long-term cooperation. During the closing talks with 'Aziz, Dizdarevic took particular interest in the position of some 15,000 Yugoslavs engaged in the developing projects in Iraq.

The Iraq foreign minister informed the Yugoslav foreign secretary about the activities of the Committee of the Arab League, a committee formed to work towards ending the Iraq-Iranian war. 'Aziz stated the motives of the Iraq request for convening a special U.N. Security Council session to discuss the U.N. investigating mission report on the living conditions of the prisoners of war in Iraq and Iran.

Raif Dizdarevic invited Tariq 'Aziz to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Talks Begin In Abu Dhabi

LD261535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs, arrived here today for a 2-day offical visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE]. Raif Dizdarevic was welcomed by the UAE state minister for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah al-Nu'aymi. Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and his associates left the airport and went straight to the presidential palace where the talks started immediately with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan.

The UAE president stressed that the reputation of Yugoslavia in the Emirates was exceptionally high because, as he put it, of its efforts to bring about equitable relations in the world.

Expressing appreciation for the warm reception, Raif Dizdarevic conveyed to the UAE president greetings from the president of the SFRY Presidency and stressed that for several years now the two countries have been linked by cooperation in the Nonaligned Movement and by their efforts to implement the objectives of nonalignment.

During the conversation, which lasted 1 hour, many international issues and further development of relations between the two countries were discussed. Views were exchanged on the situation in the Middle East and on the Iraqi-Iranian war. The activity of the Nonaligned Movement was discussed in particular. The assessment was made that the improved conditions in the world or, to put it more accurately, the reopening of the negotiations process, offer an opportunity for the Nonaligned Movement to be more active, especially in resolving major international questions.

Tonight Federal Secretary Dizdarevic is to begin his talks with his host, the UAE state minister of foreign affairs.

Zivojin Jazic, an ambassador in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and Dusan Zavasnik, a head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, have arrived with Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. They were joined by Petar Kostic, SFRY ambassador to Kuwait.

ITALIAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD261907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1228 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Italian Interior Minister Luigi Scalfaro arrived in our country today at the invitation of Dobroslav Culafic, a member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for internal affairs.

This visit is yet another confirmation of and contribution to the development of overall relations between the two neighboring countries. During talks held today in the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs, Culafic and Scalfaro assessed cooperation between the internal affairs' organs of the SFRY and of Italy as developing successfully, but that realistic needs and conditions exist that require further improvements.

Massimo Castaldo, Italian ambassador to the SFRY, took part in the talks.

Scalfaro on Drugs, Terrorism

LD270629 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1912 GMT 26 Feb 85

["Yugoslavia and Italy Against Terrorism and Drug Traffickers" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG) -- Italy and Yugoslavia have been successfully working together against terrorists and drug traffickers, Luigi Scalfaro, Italy's minister of home affairs, told his press conference here today. The Italian minister is on a visit to Yugoslavia now on an invitation from Dobroslav Culafic, a member of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council and its federal secretary for internal affairs.

Cooperation not only between specialists and police authorities, but also between the governments interested is necessary when battling against international terrorism, the Italian minister said. In his talks with Federal Secretary Culafic, stress was laid on the interest of both sides in suppressing terrorism and drug trafficking, Scalfaro added.

The Yugoslav side made clear its readiness for offering any aid in suppressing terrorism, the Italian minister said.

PPR FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER NESTOROWICZ ARRIVES

LD251337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A Polish delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Tadeusz Nestorowicz arrived in Belgrade today to attend the meeting of the mixed Yugoslav-Polish Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. At Belgrade airport the Polish delegation was met by Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee.

NATIONWIDE 'SOCIAL COMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT' SIGNED

LD261729 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1621 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 26 (TANJUG) -- A nation-wide "Social Compact on Employment" was signed here today. It provides for halting the growth of employment this year and for achieving full employment by the end of 1995. This year Yugoslavia plans a 2.5 per cent growth in employment, which means about 300,000 jobs, or enough to meet and annual increment of young job seekers.

A cooperative meeting these days has estimated that a million Yugoslavs could be employed through reorganized and expanded cooperative movements in agriculture, handicrafts, and some other activities. The Cooperative Federation of Yugoslavia, one of the 12 signatories to the Yugoslav "Social Compact on Employment" plans to set up at least 3,000 more cooperative organizations in the next few years for young workers and farmers.

Yugoslavia now employs a total of 980,000 predominantly young workers or experts, official data say. The country's socialized sector employs 6,282,700 workers, while 250,000 others are self-employed craftsmen or caterers and their employees. Agriculture provides jobs for about 30 per cent of Yugoslavia's total population. Some 600,000 Yugoslav workers, with about 500,000 family members, are temporarily abroad.

SERB LC COMMISSION SEEKS CLOSER ALBANIAN TIES

LD261859 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's interest in developing good relations and promoting all-round cooperation with all neighboring countries is undeniable. This was said at the session today of the Serbia LC Central Committee International Relations Commission that discussed current questions of cooperation with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Commission members said in the debate that the basis of Yugoslavia's foreign policy is represented by respect for the principles of independence, territorial integrity, and inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs and the right of every country to develop its internal system freely and conduct an independent foreign policy. Our country is guided by these principles in its cooperation with everyone, and especially so with neighboring countries. In pointing out this principle the speakers in the debate assessed that Yugoslavia does not see any obstacles to the development of good-neighborly relations with Albania with the proviso that its government display a readiness to develop relations with our country upon these internationally accepted principles, in the spirit of the UN Charter, and of the principles inherent in the official Helsinki document.

Yugoslavia will strive to develop its relations with Albania on the basis of full reciprocity and respect for mutual interest. In this context the possibility of more extensive economic cooperation was pointed out, especially in transport, water resources, energy industry, and a more varied commodity exchange. The possibility of the economy of the SR of Serbia having a bigger share in the overall economic relations between the two countries was also discussed.

Commission members advocated respect for the principle of reciprocity in scientific, educational, and cultural relations on the SFRY-Albania state level with the proviso that the Albanian Government accept cooperation to the advantage of the sections of the Yugoslav peoples who as national minorities live in Albania.

In supporting the initiatives that contribute to the promotion of relations between the two member-countries, the Serbia LC Central Committee commission stressed in the discussion the need to resist propaganda and other forms of attacks on the foundations of Yugoslavia's domestic and foreign policy.

The commission adopted the program of its work for the ensuing period.

More on Commission Debate

AU262148 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] There are no essential changes in Yugoslav-Albanian relations. The Albanian leadership continues its anti-Yugoslav policy based on greater Albanian nationalism and territorial pretensions toward Yugoslavia.

Despite expressing its readiness for the development of good-neighborly relations with Yugoslavia, Albania continues to interfere in our internal affairs by encouraging the irredentists to persist on the "Kosovo -- republic" slogan, and in the international field it conducts, entices, and inspires propaganda and political activities in order to discredit the internal and foreign policies of Yugoslavia.

This was said, among other things, at a session of the International Relations and Cooperation Commission of the Serbia LC Central Committee that discussed some aspects of Yugoslav-Albanian relations.

From a discussion lasting several hours, we select a statement by Svetislav Popovic, president of the commission, who said:

[Begin Popovic recording] The Albanian side has lately been launching, with more emphasis, initiatives along the line of further development in Yugoslav-Albanian relations, primarily in the field of cultural, educational, and economic cooperation: a program of cultural and educational cooperation, goods trade, road and rail transportation, and water resources. Apart from the propaganda political effects that it counts upon when it launches the intitiatives, the Albanian side strives to derive unilateral benefits from this cooperation.

We must both accept and initiate cooperation and comprehensive development of good-neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, but with strict mutual respect for the principles of noninterference, sovereignty, territorial integrity, reciprocity, and mutual benefit. We can conduct a dialogue with Albania on all questions, but not on the question of Kosovo. Kosovo is an internal Yugoslav affair. There can be no tactical moves on this question that concerns the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia, and all the tones of our statements on this line must be completely harmonized and unified. [end recording]

ARTICLE BY FORMER PROSECUTOR AT DACHAU TRIALS

AU2613 20 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16-17 Feb 85 p 2

[Vladimir Krivic article: "Moral Responsibility Never Falls Under the Statute of Limitations"]

[Excerpts] During the debate at the session of the Slovene SAWP Republican Conference, I did not agree with the opinion that "certain mistakes had also been made at the Dachau trials." [1948 trial (and conviction) in Yugoslavia of former Dachau inmates who were prewar Communists on charges of having collaborated with the Nazis, a trial later acknowledged by the Yugoslav authorities to have been a mistake] In his report on this session carried by BORBA on 1 February, Pjevic asks whether it is fair to place all the blame on the investigation service alone; that is, whether the prosecutor's office and the court had no possibility of establishing the actual situation, which was their basic duty, because if they did not the trial should not have been held. Furthermore, "Why does Krivic now claim that he did not have time to prepare himself, that is, why did he not demand that the trial be adjourned, or refuse to prosecute the suit under such conditions?"

As far as the question on trial adjournment and other issues is concerned, Pjevic certainly knows very well all about this, because I explained it all in detail in MLADINA on 24 May 1984.

Nevertheless, I shall briefly repeat it:

A few days before the trial opened, the republican internal affairs minister told me to accept the duty of public prosecutor at that trial. I told him that I would need at least a month to prepare. He kept telling me that the appointed military prosecutor had studied all the documents very well, and that I would be needed at the trial only in the event something needed to be politically explained. He also said that he was in a great hurry to begin the trial, and did not answer my question about why he was in such a great hurry. The situation then was exceptional, and I believed him and consented. It turned out later that the trial had to be held before the very sharp exchange of letters between the USSR and the SFRY were publicized. Our judicial organs and I knew nothing about these letters. I think that what the trial was meant to prove -- not to Stalin, but primarily to our own and the world democratic public -- was the unjustifiability of Stalin's criticism that that we did not clear accounts with Gestapo agents. It is also possible that there was the fear that some of the accused might declare themselves in favor of the Cominform. Perhaps there were other reasons as well.

Therefore, although it is known that I demanded that the trial be adjourned for at least a month, Pjevic permits himself to ask such questions, and to thus misinform the Yugoslav public.

Pjevic obviously does not know, or else forgets, that in 1948 the public prosecutor's office and the court had by no means the status appropriate for a democratic and humane socialist system. The investigation was in the absolute jurisdiction of the Interior Department. The participation of lawyers was purely a formality. Therefore, we note that throughout the whole trial the accused were in the Interior Ministry's prison, not the court's as is the case now. All this made possible, for instance, uncontrolled physical and mental pressure on the accused, even during the trial itself. This also made possible false promises, even drugging. Therefore, it is naive to claim that the court and the public prosecutor's office should have and could have performed their basic duty and established in 5 days the objective factual situation for such a large number of the accused.

Apart from other things, it is also known that this was a political trial and that it was based on an erroneous political assessment that camp party committees were Gestapo committees, that heads of the interior service at that time were simultaneously high political officials, and that this was a trial of a wider significance, because three Austrians were among the accused. One can, therefore, reproach the court and the prosecutor's office for being naive, indoctrinated, and professionally deficient, but one can by no means compare that with abuse of an official position (which was, I believe, done with good intentions but, unfortunately, according to the cynical principle that the end justifies the means) by certain people in the interior service (it is still not known whether this was known to the heads of that service). By their unlawful and immoral act, they deceived not only the public prosecutor's office, the court, and lawyers, but the public and the party as well. It is clear that, as a member of the Slovene Communist Party Central Committee, I made the great mistake of accepting that duty under the said conditions, although I only accepted the duty of political interpreter, which, unfortunately, showed itself to be practically impossible at the very public trial. In this I share certain moral-political and professional responsibility, which has been immediately present in my statements so far. After learning new facts, during the last 15 years I have most resolutely advocated the complete rehabilitation of the people sentenced, which, unfortunately, has not been completely carried out to date.

I am convinced that even today, in a normal situation and atmosphere, the above mentioned terrible mistakes can only be removed if there is an independent, autonomous court with its own investigation service (without the possibility of transferring any investigation activity to the interior affairs organs, which, unfortunately, happens in our country even today) as part of the authority of a democratic social order.

Ljubljana, 12 February 1985

YOUTH ORGANIZATION CENSURES POP GROUPS

LD262207 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1647 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] Rijeka, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Socialist Youth League Conference for the Rijeka municipalities communist has assessed as impermissable the conduct of the White Button pop group, which has, among other things, recorded the Yugoslav national anthem on its latest album. The youths therefore suggest that this record should be withdrawn from public use.

The Presidium of the Rijeka region youth organization also considers that the members of the Smoking Forbidden pop group, who insulted the name and work of Josip Broz Tito at a concert in Rijeka on 26 November last year, bear full responsibility -- not only moral and political, but also criminal responsibility -- as their provocations offended the patriotic feelings not only of those present at the concert but all Yugoslavs and crudely slandered Yugoslavia's past and present, which could have a demoralizing effect on young people.

AUTHORS' UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

LD261611 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- After an 8-day visit to the USSR Writers' Union a delegation of the federation of Yugoslav authors, led by President Kole Casule, returned home last night. In this connection Kole Casule, president of the federation of Yugoslav authors, made a statement for TANJUG in which he said that the visit took place 17-25 February, and that the exchange of delegations with the USSR Writers' Union was an established practice.

The Moscow talks with a delegation of Soviet writers, led by Georgiy Markov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union, passed in a sincere, cordial, and comradely climate and against a backdrop of full understanding for the efforts of both delegations to improve and expand the present successful cooperation. Other top leaders of the USSR Writers' Union took part in the talks and attended the signing of a cooperation agreement. The SFRY ambassador to the USSR, Milojko Drulovic, was present during the concluding stage of the talks and the function at which the documents were signed. All the negotiations were conducted in Macedonian and Russian, and the cooperation agreement was signed in these two languages.

BRIEFS

OIL, MAZUT SHORTAGES -- Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Crude oil is not coming into the refineries as planned. For instance, 980,000 tons of oil from the convertible area was planned for the first quarter of this year, but only about 280,000 tons have been imported in February, and 450,000 tons were imported in January -- but under guarantees approved last year. This was said at today's session of the Executive Committee of the General Association of the Yugoslav Oil Industry. The purchase of the remaining quantity of oil from domestic and foreign sources must be accelerated, and the import of about 200,000 tons of crude petroleum from the so-called free market must be ensured as soon as possible, stressed the members of the Executive Committee. The greatest problems are caused by the shortage of mazut and natural gas. The import of 150,000 tons of mazut was approved. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 26 Feb 85 LD]